CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE:

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Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Should Plan for Years Ahead

By E. Y. Floyd

Meat in Your Diet

By R. C. Pollock

Growing Sweet Potatoes For Feed

By J. B. Gourlay

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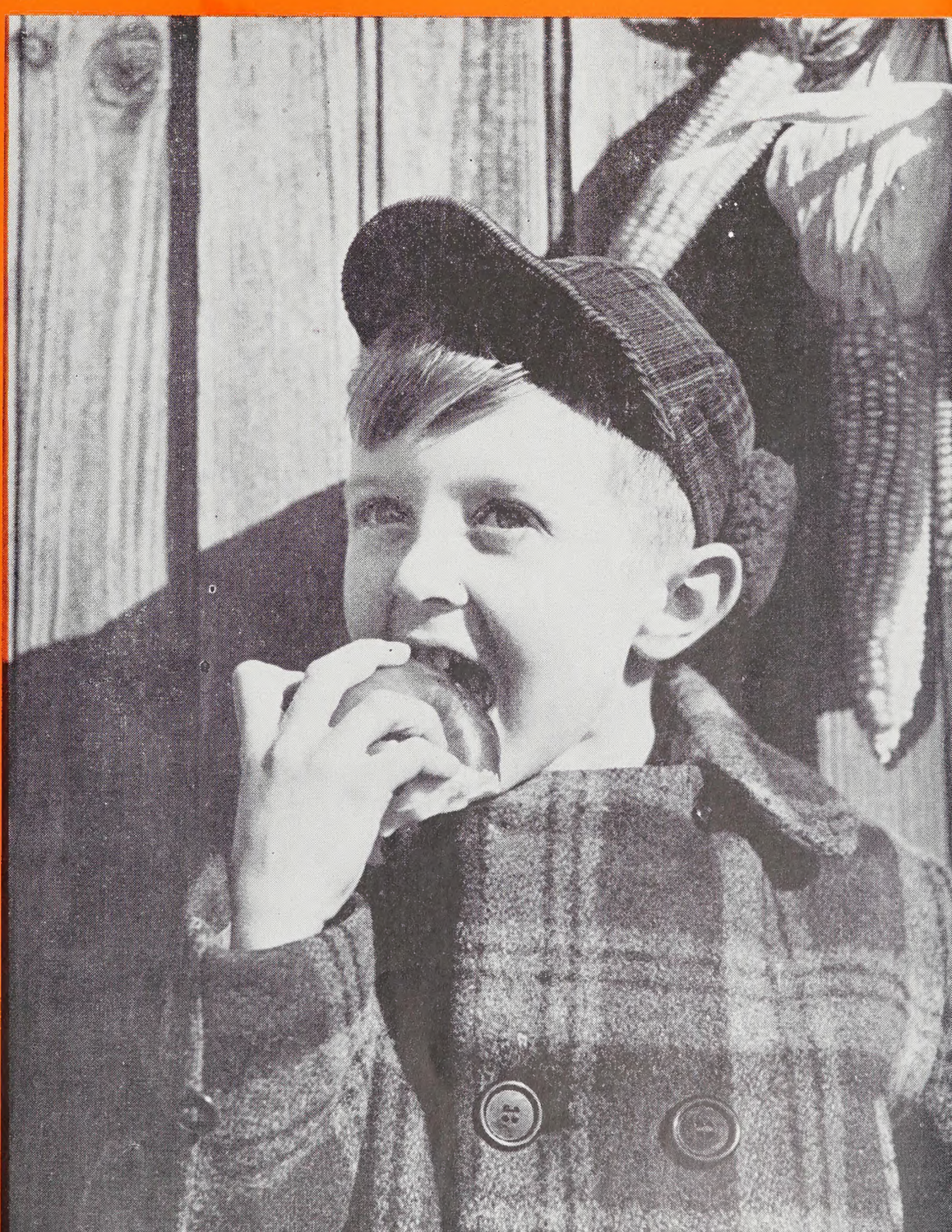

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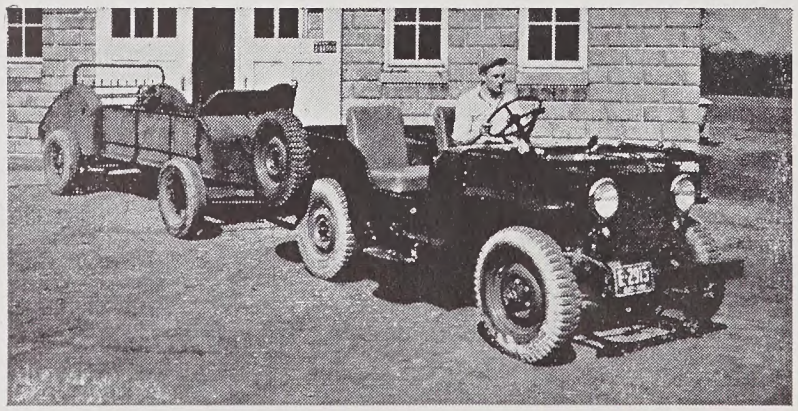

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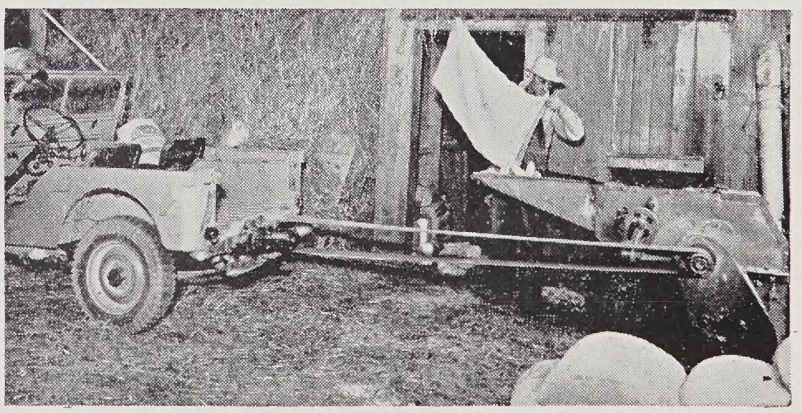

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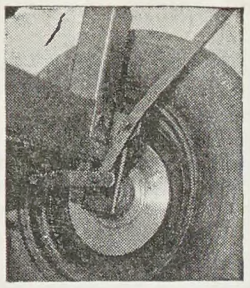

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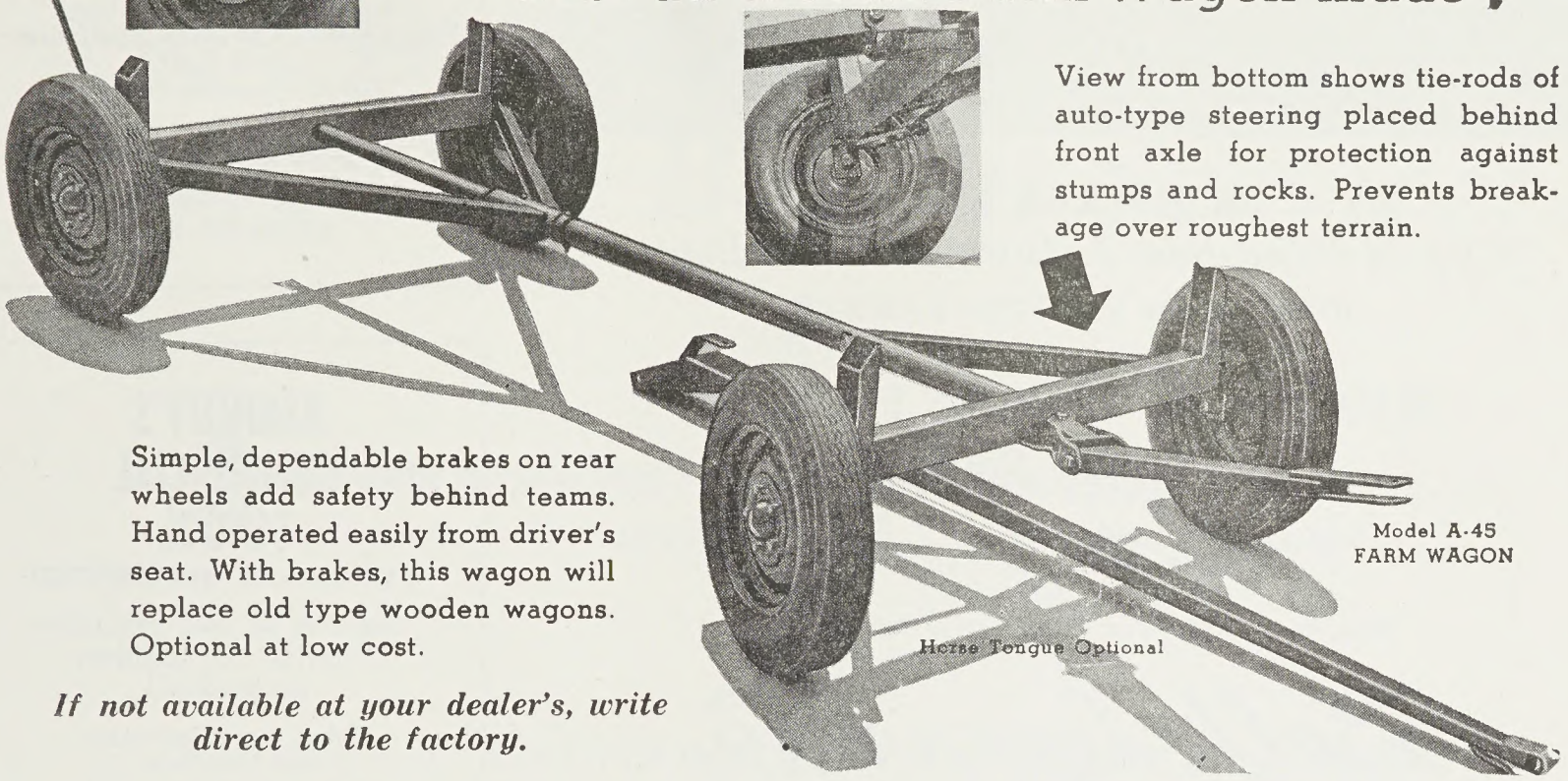

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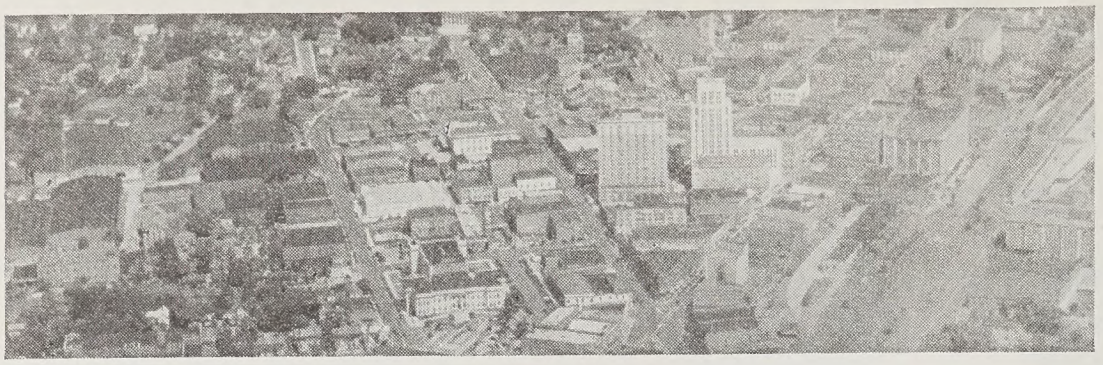

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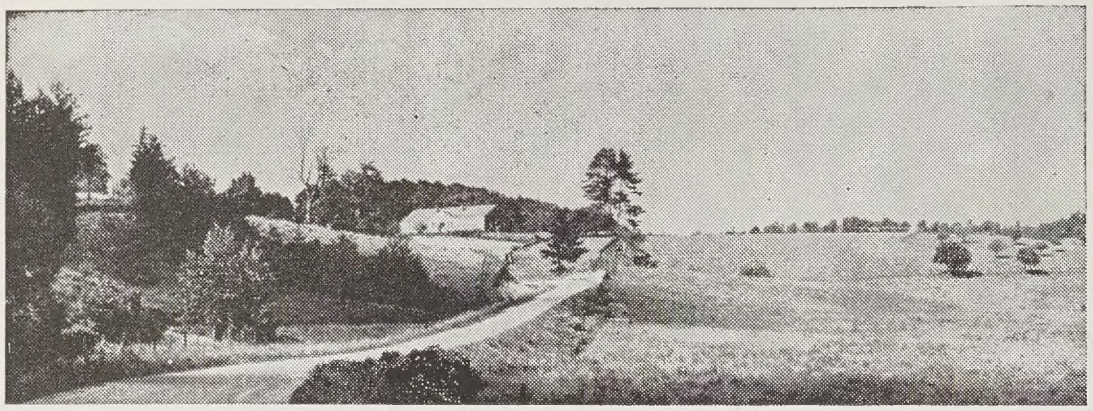

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In This Issue

Page

Reports From Our Nation's Capital 9
Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Should Plan for Years Ahead—E. Y. Floyd 10
Meat in Your Diet—R. C. Pollock 11
Be Your Own Safety Squad 12-13
Our Greatest Days Are Still Before Us—John R. Mott 14
Growing Sweet Potatoes for Feed—J. B. Gourlay 15
"I Am From Burlington"—George D. Colclough 16
Clinton Is Year-Round Marketing Center—Earl Howard 18
The Carolina Homemaker:
Veal Roast Cookery Principles 27
Hints to Homemakers—Verna Stanton 27
Nine Out of Ten Fires Are Preventable 27
Carelessness Major Cause of Farm Fire Toll 32
Carolina Dairy and Livestock Section 34-35
New Tractor Ready for Market 38
Meat Situation in North Carolina—John Cutting 39
Newcastle Disease Is Threat to Poultry Industry 40
Poor Management Costly Practice for Poultrymen 40
Fried Chicken for Winter 40
Consider Quality When Buying Eggs 41
New Plug-In Poultry House Time Control 41
Editorial 42

OUR FRONT COVER

Jerrold Watson, eight, fortifies himself against October winds as he enjoys his favorite North Carolina fruit.

Photo by LEWIS P. WATSON, Raleigh, N. C.

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Reports from . . .

Our Nation's Capital

2, 4-D Dust by Plane Endangers Crops Over Wide Area

The new weed killer, 2, 4-D, is a double-edged sword and much more powerful than many growers realize, warns the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Reports from Louisiana and Texas of extensive damage to cotton and other field crops from 2, 4-D dust applied by plane and intended for rice fields stress the need for extreme caution in using the herbicide, says L. W. Kephart, in charge of weed control investigations for the Department. Under present circumstances it should not be applied in dust form by plane in an area where any crop of broad-leafed plants is grown.

News that the rice growers had used the large scale treatment on fields adjacent to such susceptible crops as cotton came as a surprise to agricultural scientists in the work, Mr. Kephart said. Experiments have shown that all broad-leafed plants—crops as well as weeds—may be destroyed or injured by 2, 4-D, and that application of dust by plane cannot be controlled.

Early experimental work in which 2, 4-D dust has been applied by plane, Mr. Kephart says, was conducted in the small grain area of the North Central states by one of the large chemical companies which manufacture the weed killer. The dusts were abandoned in favor of sprays when it became apparent that direction of the dust could not be controlled and that the herbicide in this form drifted to home gardens and other crops. Even sprays are dangerous except when used with great caution. All information released by the Department regarding the application of 2, 4-D has urged extreme caution in the use of this powerful herbicide.

Select Next Year's Small Grain Seed Now

Now is the time for small grain growers of North Carolina to take inventory, says A. D. Stuart, Extension Seed Specialist at State College.

"It is best to take stock of next year's seed supply," he said, "before it is too late to remember which lot of grain was the best quality, and had the highest purity in the field." Next year's planting seed should be saved now and set aside where damage from insects and rodents will not be likely, he added.

A large crop of grain now usually means that very little attention will be paid to seed planted this fall. The wise farmer will see that enough good seed is available to sow his acres because quality will again count in the product grown. Poor quality seed will now take its accustomed place at the bottom of the ladder of quality and low return to the farmer.

If your fields were severely damaged by disease this year or if nematode appeared in your wheat, you should plan now to get and use good seed for next year's crop, he said, adding that if possible, seed of certified quality should be used.

"Remember that the cheapest seed you can buy is actually the most expensive," the specialist said.

High Milk Prices Not Always Blessing To Dairy Farmers

When prices of milk get high because of scarcity, brought about either by increased demand or lower production, dairymen tend to neglect the proper culling of their herds, according to A. C. Kimrey, Extension Dairy specialist at State College.

Culling should be carefully done in times of high prices as well as in low price periods, the specialist said. When milk is high in price, meat is usually high also; therefore, the salvage price of a cull cow usually bears about the same ratio to milk prices whether high or low.

This winter will be a period of high labor and high feed cost, and the marginal cow that might have returned a small profit during the summer when grazing was plentiful will most likely become a boarder when barn feeding is resumed. With concentrates approaching one hundred dollars per ton and good hay at a price in proportion, it is good dairy business to carefully go over the production, health breeding record, and age of each cow in the herd and then do some thoughtful culling as the facts may indicate, Mr. Kimrey said.

If culling is not regularly done, the percentage of unprofitable and undesirable cows increases, resulting in heavy culling at one time, which for many reasons is undesirable. In herds where a number of questionable cows are being kept, it often means more calves than the place is set up to properly handle. This often results in poorly cared for and improperly fed calves, thus damaging the future herd he declared.

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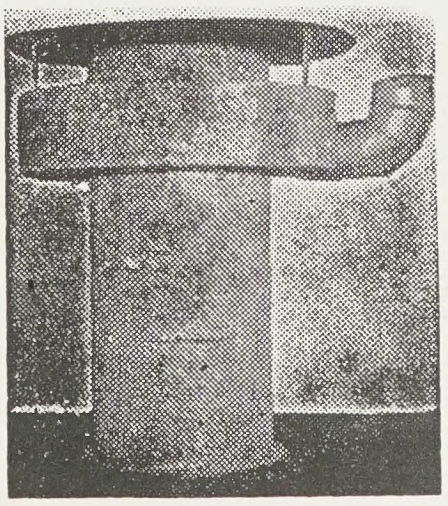

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FLUE-CURED TOBACCO GROWERS SHOULD PLAN FOR YEARS AHEAD

By E. Y. FLOYD

Director, Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia

WITH tobacco prices declining this year from last and the stocks building up in the hands of private buyers, as well as the Stabilization Corporation, this means that the acreage will be reduced to the point which will keep supplies of flue-cured tobacco in line with consumption and not create a burdensome surplus. This may require a 20 to 30 per cent reduction in acreage in 1948 from 1947. This cannot be accurately determined until a greater portion of the crop has been sold, but the Secretary of Agriculture is required to make an official announcement by the end of the year.

On June 15 of each year, under the present laws and regulations, the parity price of flue-cured tobacco is established for the marketing year. If on June 15, 1948, the prices of commodities which farmers buy in their production program are higher than this year, then parity would be higher. If on the same date the prices are lower, then parity will be lower. In either case, with the reduction of acreage that will be necessary, the income to tobacco farmers for 1948 is likely to be less even than in 1947.

This article should and probably will be read by hundreds. It contains basic facts for long time basic farming. It is sound, practical, and doubtless many will put it into effect.

With these facts in mind, all farmers should be planning and thinking of their own individual program and what they can do to help make up this loss of income. The first and most important thing is to decide what commodities are being bought on the farm that could be produced on the farm. One of the greatest ways of making money is saving money and stopping leaks, which are usually numerous on most farms.

If your acreage is cut next year there will be less tobacco floors. What are your plans to prevent a personal loss in your income?

For the last few years, there has been around 600,000 tons of grain coming into the state yearly to be made into feed; approximately 300,000 tons of hay; and fluid milk has increased each year since 1944 to the point that in the calendar year ending December 31, 1946, we actually imported 65,063,749 pounds of milk. This figure does not take into account milk used for cheese, butter, dried, condensed, ice cream mix, etc. We are deficient in meat animals, including beef and hogs, and in some sections of the state we are greatly deficient in poultry.

The tobacco farmers can look to either of these forms of livestock for the immediate future, and they would find them profitable if the labor, feed, and good management can be supplied from the farm. The principal part of the feed in any profitable livestock production can be grown on the farm.

With the favorable seasons we are having in the flue-cured tobacco area, both temporary and permanent graz-

(Continued on Page 17)

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MEAT in Your Diet

By R. C. POLLOCK
General Manager, National Livestock and Meat Board

ALTHOUGH the nation's annual production of meat has dropped below the record war-time output, the year 1946 was the fifth consecutive year when our meat supply has exceeded 20 billion pounds. This is in contrast with a pre-war production of slightly over 16 billion pounds.

The continued high production of meat is shown by the fact that last year's output was 22 billion, 961 million pounds and this year is expected to exceed that figure.

Compared with the same period last year, our beef production at federally inspected plants in the first four months of this year showed a gain of 30 per cent. Veal production was up 53 per cent, pork and lamb production were down 7 and 27 per cent respectively.

The average American is eating more meat than in years. The 1946 consumption per capita of meat reached 152.8 pounds—26 pounds more than in the pre-war period, 1935-39. In the three years ending with 1946, per capita consumption averaged almost 150 pounds. And it is well to remember that this high rate of consumption is taking place at a time when the greatest number of foods in history is bidding for a place on the homemaker's shopping list.

In carrying on its coast-to-coast program of activities for meat during the past fiscal year, the National Live Stock and Meat Board has had first-hand evidence as to the ever-increasing interest in this food product.

This interest is demonstrated by persons in many walks of life—homemakers—the medical, dental and dietetic professions—public health workers—educators ranging from teachers in the grade schools to university faculty members—students—home economists—restaurant and hotel operators—government agencies—civic interests—those in the field of food research, and many others.

The growing appreciation of the place of meat in the diet on the part of these groups has been spark-plugged by the results of research supported by the National Live Stock and Meat Board at 23 research centers. This research has given positive proof of the leadership of meat as a rich source of those nutrients which are essential for good health and proper nutrition.

Slowly but surely, the nation's consumers have gained a new conception of food. They realize that good nutrition is not provided by meals which simply satisfy hunger. They are learning that diets which lack needed dietary factors may, if continued, result in serious health handicaps.

We are eating more meat and more of the other foods which are "musts" in the daily meals. Last year our food supply provided five per cent more calories than in the 1935-39 pre-war period, 13 per cent more protein, 40 per cent more iron, 17 per cent more vitamin A, 50 per cent more thiamin, 38 per cent more riboflavin and 38 per cent more niacin. And the 23 billion pounds of meat produced last year, played a very important role in furnishing that record supply of essential nutritents.

Today, the element protein, of which meat is a rich source, is in the spotlight as never before. It has attained increasing significance in the light of medical opinion which recognizes its importance in maintaining good health.

Recent research has shown that protein helps to fight the invasion of the body by bacteria of infectious diseases. It is recognized as essential to surgical patients in view of the protein deficiency following operations. Its value in large amounts in the diets of those suffering from severe burns has been demonstrated. Protein goes into the formation of the muscles, the heart, liver and other organs. The value of protein in the child's diet is being stressed in the interest of growth, muscular efficiency and health. Let's keep in mind, in this connection, that an average 4-ounce serving of meat provides almost one-fourth of the daily protein supply necessary for a moderately active man. And the protein furnished by meat is a complete protein, of the highest quality. This same serv-

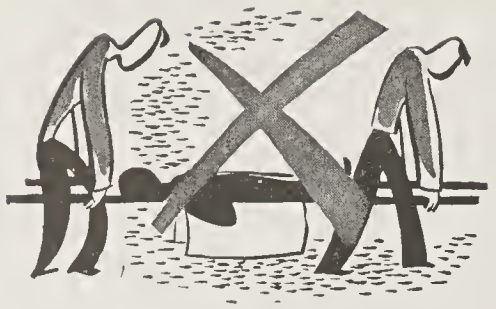
(Continued on Page 25)

The commercial production of hogs in North Carolina, which includes feeding until hogs are at top weights and are well finished, should again enter into the plans of North Carolina farmers.

Shortages of lard and meat during the spring and summer of 1946 pointed out the necessity for North Carolina farmers to produce enough meat to take care of home needs.

Extremely high hog prices, in fact all-time record highs since the removal of price ceilings in October, 1946, are condusive evidence that commercial hog production was unprofitable under controlled prices.

With controls lifted and an opportunity to supplement farm income, the state's farmers should plan to shift or rotate pastures and help to eliminate damage by parasites to hog casings and livers and to plan again to feed hogs until they are well-finished and at top weights.



Be Your Own

IS your farm or home unsafe? Accident statitics reveal that far too many farms and homes are just that.

Even a Paul-Bunyanish force of policemen could not possibly cover all the Nation's six million farms on their beat. Nor would a cop on every corner be enough to give all the homes of the country frequent and thorough-going safety inspections.

This means that farm families are perforce left largely to work out their own safety programs.

Much the same situation prevails as regards homes. Be it ever so humble, a man's home is his palace. But the 64-dollar question is, *How safe is it?* Truth is that over a million people were hurt in farm-and-town home accidents in 1945.

Life on the farm is likely to be more perilous than in any other major industry, judging from the accident statistics. Records for the past few years show that:

Disabling accidents may strike on one out of every four farms in America this year, unless extra precautions are taken. One out of every 10 farmers will be accidentally disabled some time during 1947, if the farm accident rate doesn't improve.

Cost of farm accidents comes high—not only to farm families who suffer the pain and financial loss that results from mishaps but also to buyers of farm products.

What to do to reduce the toll of farm and home accidents? Pass a law? Unfortunately the solution isn't that simple.

Farm safety boils down pretty much to a family affair. That's in the nature of things, since the typical farm is small and the typical farmer is his own boss. No guards are around to enforce safety rules.

Outside agencies can and do help with the farm safety program. For example, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the National Safety Council and leading farm organizations to underline the need to make the farm a safer place to live. These agencies are making practical information available to aid farm families in discovering and eliminating accident hazards on their farms. Such expert safety advice shows the way but it's up to the farm families themselves to put over their own safety program.

Family Safety Council

Why not hold a family safety meeting. Why not unanimously resolve to blot out farm accident hazards before they have a chance to blot out any of the family. Appoint everybody—from grandpa to junior—to be safety inspectors and accident prevention guards on duty all the time. Remember, unless the farm accident rate improves, farm accidents will kill 19,000 men, women, and children—and will injure 1,800,000 others.

Make Your Home Safe

Home is where most folks—whether farmers or town dwellers—spend most of their time. Also it's where a large number of disabling accidents happen—more than on the highway, for instance; and more than in the fields or barn. Why not make your home a safer place to live?

Swing into action to take these and other necessary safeguards: Have at least one strong handrail on the stairs; have steps in good repair; mop up spilled water and grease immediately; use a safe stepladder instead of a chair for climbing; keep small rugs away from stairways; keep matches away from children; label poisonous medicine properly and keep them out of reach.

Farm Machinery—Blessing or Menace?

It's up to you, whether your farm machinery is a good servant or a treacherous ally. Machinery is safe for folks who observe safety rules. Otherwise it's dangerous. Here are some good rules for farm families to remember:

Children have no more business playing around a tractor than around a locomotive. Keep them away. Don't remove guards from power shaft, belts, and chains. Stop and block machinery before adjusting or unclogging it. Avoid wearing loose flapping clothing around moving machinery.

Clear the Farm of Booby Traps

It's everybody's job to be on the lookout to spot and clear away the booby traps from the farm buildings and farmyard. Think. Are water tanks, cisterns, wells, or pools protected so the children can't fall in? Is the farmyard clear of garden tools, forks, rubbish, and waste? Are ladders sturdy and in good repair?

Handle Animals with Care

Next to machinery and equipment, farm animals are the most frequent cause of farm accidents. So use horse sense when handling livestock. For instance, don't surprise animals by walking up to them suddenly from behind. And don't trust a "gentle" bull.

Don't Turn Handtools Into Dangerous Weapons

Handtools are handy—but if improperly used they become dangerous weapons. Make sure hammer and ax heads are secure and the handles in good condition. When whetting tools, stroke from behind to avoid cutting yourself. Have a place for every tool and keep it in its place. Keep dangerous tools away from play places.

Stop Those Fires

Fires annually cost farm families 90 million dollars, result in death and injury to many. Are you taking proper precautions to prevent them? Have you cleaned up fire hazards around your buildings—got rid of weeds, brush, and old lumber? Do you avoid building fires in dry, windy weather? Do you have an emergency water supply available?

Obey Common Sense Health Rules

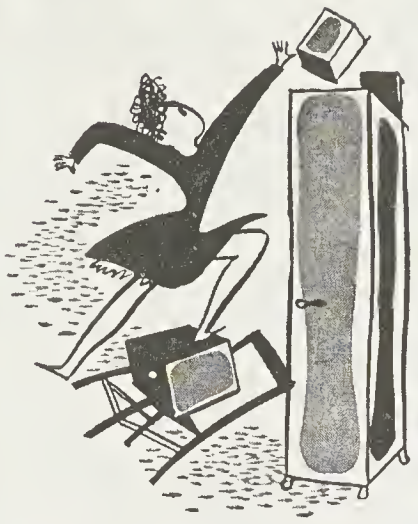
Be sure your toilet facilities are sanitary, your drinking water safe. Avoid sun-stroke by wearing proper clothes, drinking plenty of water and taking plenty of salt. Don't start or run gasoline motors in closed buildings. Keep a first-aid kit handy.

Don't Trifle With Electricity

An invaluable servant when properly used, electricity can be a ruthless killer. Don't endanger the lives of your family with makeshift electrical equipment. Cut off current when working on an electrical conductor. Don't replace burnedout fuses with coins, wire, or other metals. Be sure your electric fence is safeguarded with an approved controller, properly connected.

Safety Squad . . .

Call a family safety meeting. Fight farm and home hazards.



Home is safe as you make it —and you live there too.

Machines—blessing or menace? It's up to the user.

Clear the farm of booby-traps before they get you.

Hand tools can be dangerous. Use with care.

Handle animals cautiously. Don't trust "gentle" bulls.

Prevent fires. They cost farm families $90,000,000 a year.

Be smart. Live longer. Obey health and sanitation rules.

Don't trifle with electricity. Use good sense; play safe.

Our Greatest Days Are Still Before Us

By JOHN R. MOTT

Honorary Chairman, International Missionary Council, and Well Known for His Y. M. C. A. Work

Our thanks to the North Carolina Christian Advocate for permission to reprint this excellent message.

IN the light of my nearly sixty years of service of the world-wide Christian movement including our own church and sister communions, and, above all, in the light of my ceaseless travels over the world which have taken me to virtually every field where the church of Christ is established, and to most of them again and again, I wish to voice the conviction that the best days by far of our united Methodism lie in the years before us.

This must be so in view of the great prices in thought and in sacrificial action which have been paid by the founders and the builders of our communion. It reminds me of the closing words of the eleventh chapter of the book of Hebrews—that "apart from us they shall not be made perfect." What could be more dishonoring to those who have wonderfully wrought and taught—yes, more, what so dishonoring to God himself as to assume that this wonderful past had not been designed to be the precursor of something far greater and better?

The best is before us because of our larger knowledge and experience. What are the grounds or reason for my unshakable belief that the greatest days of this beneficent movement are in the coming years? Am I not right in saying that the two wisest and most trustworthy teachers have ever been knowledge and experience? In this connection think of extensive and profound study and sacrificial action of recent years on the part of leaders and promoters of our church at home and abroad.

Moreover, the best is yet to be because of our far greater and ever-increasing numbers. When I entered upon the service of the Student Volunteer Movement and a little later of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, we numbered the membership of the rising younger churches by the hundreds of thousands, but now by the millions. The living Christ has ever communicated his wonderful impluses through human instrumentalities. I know of no exception. Therefore, with a vastly greater number of members, that is, channels through whom the wonderful Christ may act, both at the home base and on the mission fields, it stands to reason that we may and should expect increasingly great triumphs.

The same may be said of our im-

measurably greater material or financial resources. When I began to serve this beneficent cause, the annual contributions of our various churches to missions aggregated only a few millions; now we are dealing in tens of millions. It is inevitable, therefore, that these vastly augmented powers of concentrated wealth and of associated poverty make possible a far wider and more helpful service.

Recall also that across the recent decades the missionary movement has developed a wonderful organization. Think not only of the evolution of our scores of missionary societies but also of the two-score national missionary councils, of the International Missionary Council, and various other auxiliary agencies including our Laymen's Movement. These are not simply letterheads, as is the case with many an agency which aspires to helpfulness, but vital bodies with a living, believing, working, sacrificial membership. What is organization? Organization is the means of distributing force most advantageously. What does this make possible in the fateful years that lie ahead in the vital respect of weaving together the various races, nationalities and Christian communions.

By far the best to be in our wonderful Christian fellowship lies in the future because of our limitless opportunities. In the light of my world-wide and oft-repeated travels, and in following the reports of the mission organizations, let me say that I know of no door which I honestly believe is closed to the friendly and constructive ministry of Jesus Christ working through his church and its auxiliary agencies, such as those among the laymen, the laywomen and the youth. If you can think of what you would call a closed door, I request you to write and tell me where it is; but before you write, it would be well for you to ponder and act upon the word of Christ, "Knock and it shall be opened unto you; for to everyone that knocketh it shall be opened."

Our greatest days are before us because of the alarming state of the world, and, therefore, because we are confronting the greatest combination of difficulties and of major unsolved problems with which the Christian cause has ever been called upon to deal. It reminds me of the word of Martin Luther that, "before every great opportunity God sent to me some special trial." Have not we, and has not the entire Christian church and its auxiliary agencies, been passing through an emphatically special trial? Major difficulties are to be regarded not as stumbling blocks but as stepping-stones leading upward to the heights of greatest attainment and achievement. In other words of unfailing truthfulness, Man's extremity is God's opportunity.

The principal ground for our belief that the best days of our united Methodism and our sister churches are in the years before us, and on this ground I gladly and with unshakable conviction stake my argument, is the fact that we have a larger Christ—not a new Christ, but a larger Christ. Larger in what sense? Larger in the sense that there are so many more men now living than at any preced-

(Continued on Page 37)

Growing SWEET POTATOES FOR FEED

By J. B. GOURLAY
North Carolina Department of Agriculture

"The sweet potato is the most important horticultural product of the South," says Dr. Julian C. Miller, head of Horticultural Research at Louisiana State University and former instructor in horticulture at North Carolina State College. "In normal times, from 30 to 50 per cent of the crop of this country should be processed for feed and industrial uses," says Dr. Miller.

At the present time there are five sweet potato dehydrating plants in North Carolina, with a sixth being installed at Carthage. There are two in Tabor City, and one each at Four Oaks, Greenville and Newton. From the last named plant, farmers last winter took the dehydrated product (shredded) and fed it "as is" to their dairy cows and claimed as a result about 20 per cent increase in milk flow. It was fed as a concentrated supplement at the rate of about one-third of the ration.

Dehydrated sweet potatoes are high in carbohydrates, analyzing 75.4 per cent. We have sufficient protein feeds in the South, says Dr. Miller, but are definitely short of a carbohydrate material other than corn and sweet potatoes. Compared to corn as a feed, a test reported by Massey of the Georgia Experiment Station indicated that cows fed sweet potato meal produced 9.3 per cent more milk. At the Louisiana Experiment Station, Seath et al., found that milk from cows fed a sweet potato meal ration contained 20 per cent more vitamin A than did the milk from cows fed a corn ration.

The University of Georgia has lately completed two projects on sweet potato meal feeding to lactating dairy cows. The first project indicated that the feeding of sweet potato meal or corn as 36 per cent of the grain mixture would give about the same results in the amount of milk and butterfat produced. The liveweights of the cows fed the corn and sweet potato meal rations were not significantly different. The second project, while data is still incomplete, indicates from preliminary observations that results will be about the same as those obtained from the first project.

Experiments in feeding sweet potato meal to beef cattle indicate that the product is slightly inferior to corn in the ration and daily gains are very close to those put on by feeding grain. But when we think of the yields and relative amounts of feed produced from an acre of sweet potatoes and from an acre of corn, sweet potatoes will far outstrip corn in feeding value as shown by actual yields in the central Alabama Experiment Station in Auburn, Alabama. Yield of sweet potatoes on one acre was 507 bushels. The feeding value of corn equivalent is 169 bushels. Yields of corn on one acre is 30 bushels. The ratio of the feeding value on the above acre of sweet potatoes compared with the acre of corn is 5.6. Palatability is high, all cattle seeming to relish the sweet potato meal as well as hogs.

Processed sweet potatoes are the off-grade potatoes which are taken off the fresh market and results in increasing the demand for better grade table stock. By dehydrating or otherwise processing these off-grade potatoes at harvest time, many potatoes of the lower grades are saved, for at the present time many of them decay and are lost before they can be efficiently used.

Relatively little information has been published in the scientific journals pertaining to the value of sweet potato meal as a constituent of the ration for livestock, but the number of farmers who are experimenting with this nutritive feed is increasing rapidly as the good word spreads. Foremost Dairies of Atlanta, Georgia, were pioneers in trying out sweet potato meal as a feed and are using vast quantities of it at the present time. To take care of the demand, additional dehydrating plants have been built in Georgia the past year due to the favorable price ratio between sweet potato meal and yellow corn.

At Tabor City, N. C., the Garrell Sales Company have two dehydrating plants for sweet potatoes and deliver in truck lots to any part of the state the shredded product. Comparative prices prevail at the other four plants. A comparative chemical analysis of dehydrated sweet potatoes with shelled yellow corn and dehydrated alfalfa shows its high mineral values as well as its exceptional percentage of carbohydrate.

COMPLETE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF DEHYDRATED SWEET POTATOES, SHELLED YELLOW CORN AND DEHYDRATED ALFALFA

	Porto Rican Variety Dehydrated Sweet Potatoes	*Shelled Yellow Corn*	*Dehydrated Alfalfa*
Protein	6.4%	9.4%	17.7%
Fat	1.1	3.9	1.9
Fiber	4.2	2.1	25.4
Ash	7.1	1.2	9.0
Moisture	5.9	13.2	7.3
Carbohydrate	75.4	70.2	38.7
Calcium	.27	.01	1.7
Phosphorus	.24	.25	.26
Iron	921 ppm	33 ppm	335 ppm
Manganese	45 ppm	8 ppm	20 ppm
Carotene	93 ppm	11 ppm	152 ppm
Xanthophyll	3.3 ppm		206 ppm
Niacin	26.4 ppm	28.8 ppm	45 ppm
Riboflavin	2.1 ppm	.8 ppm	10.8 ppm

'I Am From Burlington'

By GEORGE D. COLCLOUGH
Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce

It hasn't been but a few years ago that residents of Burlington, on naming their hometown to persons outside the Piedmont section, had to go into detail and say that "I come from Burlington, located midway between Greensboro and Durham."

Burlington, until recent years, was just another small city in North Carolina which was known best of all by those persons in its immediate area.

Many things have changed these past few years, however. The population of Burlington today is near 26,000 people, comprising the largest city in Alamance County. There still is the production of hosiery going on in its many plants within the city limits, collectively making the largest hosiery manufacturing figures in the entire nation.

There, too, is the progressive tobacco market, the site for one of Western Electric's North Carolina plants, seven Burlington Mills plants, and a large number of other industrial enterprises that give the city a well-rounded working schedule.

GEORGE D. COLCLOUGH

In many respects, however, the industrial tag that has been attached to the city's name for the past many years is receiving considerable competition from the city's merchants, many of whom are operators of stores that have been a part of Burlington and its early Company Shops since the days when the horse and buggy went up and down its unpaved Main Street. They have made their steady and firm progress over these many years to the point that many persons today see Burlington as the city of beautiful stores that always seem to be expanding their operations, remodeling their buildings, working toward a goal of making their merchandise and values among the best that can be found within the state and South.

Much of this progress can be attributed to an active Merchants Association where store executives and representatives accept their responsibilities seriously in the service that they are called upon to perform, not necessarily for their own benefit but for the credit to all merchants

(Continued on Page 29)

BURLINGTON, N. C.

"The Opportunity City"

Where the Farmer and His Family Are Cordially Greeted

Real Home Cooking
Steaks and Chops
Plate Lunches
Fried Chicken
★ **PIEDMONT GRILL** ★
Next to Piedmont Hotel
111 South Main Burlington, N. C.
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Distributor for
Carolite Blocks—Aluminum and Steel Sash Windows
N. C. State Approved
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Sold with or without installation
STANDARD CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
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Quality
Dairy Products
ICE CREAM
BURLINGTON, N. C.

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TRACTORS *and* FARM MACHINERY
Sales and Parts
TELEPHONE 1872
Visit Our New Showrooms
Coble Hardware Co.
BURLINGTON, N. C.

Take Care of Your Eyes
You Have Only Two in Your Lifetime
If you need glasses, let our skilled technicians solve your eye problems in a SCIENTIFIC WAY.
Burlington Optical Co.
Across the Street
From Alamance Theatre
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For a Bigger and Better
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ALAMANCE LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
BURLINGTON, N. C.

Boosting Burlington
. . . and Its Tobacco Market
THE NATIONAL BANK OF BURLINGTON
Member of Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Should Plan for Years Ahead

(Continued from Page 10)

ing can be provided nearer the year-round if the necessary effort is made. Practically all livestock, even to hogs, give more profitable gains when adequate grazing is provided. Grazing can supply better than 70 to 80 per cent of the roughage needed and from 30 to 40 per cent of the concentrates. This simply means that if our tobacco farmers would use the reduced acreage and develop some of the bottom land, both temporary and permanent pastures could easily be provided and with high yielding adaptable seed of small grain, legumes, grasses, and hybrid corn, there will be no difficulty in producing grain on the farm. This type of farming will not deplete the soil as readily as continuous row crop farming and in most every instance in the state where tobacco farmers are using this combination type farming, better known as diversification, they have been in a much better financial condition even in times when high prices are received for tobacco. They will be in a good position so long as the present export food program is the policy of our government.

It looks today as if the trend of industrial wages will be higher in the plan to try to equalize the industrial wages of the South with the North. Naturally any progress in that direction will mean a bigger market for all food products in the South. With the large market in the state for grain, livestock, and livestock products, if the tobacco farmers will plan wisely and enlarge their programs to include whatever amount of general crops or livestock they can handle economically on the farm, this would easily take care of any reduction necessary in the present cash crops. When we consider producing those commodities so far as possible on the farm that we are now buying, then enlarging the program to grow additional crops for sale which are now so much needed in the food program here in the United States and throughout the world, it will certainly be to the advantage of the farmers to make this shift in their program before it is too late.

Identification Cards Necessary For Marketing Tobacco Under Stabilization Corporation

If you are one of the 80,000 tobacco growers in the two Carolinas and Virginia who became members of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation last year, and plan to place tobacco in the corporation and accept the loan this year, it will be well for you to check and see if you still have the identification card issued to you.

Pointing out that before any tobacco grower is eligible to place tobacco in the corporation and accept the loan, L. T. Weeks, secretary of the Corporation, said it is necessary that he is either a member of the corporation or becomes a member. All who purchased a share of stock last year were issued a stock certificate and an identification card, he said. This identification card serves as the growers evidence that he is a member and that he holds a share of stock.

If he was not a member last year he may become a member this year by purchasing at least one share of common stock which will entitle him to all of the benefits and privileges that the corporation offers. Once he has purchased a share of stock it is not necessary for him to purchase stock each year provided he can produce evidence that he is a stockholder.

Many of the growers who became members in 1946 have lost their identification cards, Mr. Weeks said, and where this is the case a duplicate card may be obtained by writing to the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation, 411 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

When the grower is marketing his tobacco and finds that it is desirable to place some tobacco in the corporation and receive a loan on it and he does not have an identification card, then it will be necessary for him to buy another share of stock before he is eligible to place his tobacco in the corporation.

Warehousemen and officials of the corporation are anxious that all growers who became members last year check to see if their cards are available, and if not, they are urged to contact the corporation and request a dnplicate card. By doing this, it will save the grower and warehousemen a considerable amount of trouble and expense, he said.

Sell Your Tobacco in Clinton

One of the Fastest Growing Bright Leaf Tobacco Markets in the State

Experienced Warehousemen . . .

Experienced warehousemen all, they ask only to be given the opportunity to prove their personal interest in the welfare of tobacco growers of Eastern Carolina.

Growth . . .

In the short period of two years, the Clinton tobacco market has gained the reputation as one of the fastest growing markets in the bright leaf tobacco belt.

THERE IS A REASON

It stands to reason that there must be a reason for this. And the answer lies in the combination of experienced warehousemen, courteousness and efficiency at all times, and personal, individual attention to the interests of each grower who brings his products to this market.

All Citizens Proud . . .

The people of Sampson and surrounding counties are proud of, and have high hopes for, the continued growth of the Clinton tobacco market.

The Farmers Market . . .

There is a market in their midst and they have joined hands with the group of warehousemen who feel it their duty to make the Clinton market truly a market for the farmer.

For Further Information, Write Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Clinton, N. C.

Clinton Is Year-Round Marketing Center

The young blood and the young, but mature judgment of the many Junior Chamber of Commerce chapters throughout North Carolina has been responsible for a good many notable enterprises during the past several years. And the State of North Carolina is the better for it.

The idea that old orders are the best orders has often been put to the test. The result has been that in the greater majority of cases a sprinkling of the new ideas among the tired and true ones has ended in an almost entirely new way of doing business. And the Junior Chamber of Commerce organizations have been in the forefront wherever fresh ideas were involved.

Any mention of outstanding work among Jaycee chapters in the state would surely bring to mind the record of the Clinton Jaycees, not yet one year old.

Clinton is a bustling town these days Comparatively high farm prices throughout the nation have been felt in this county seat of Sampson, the largest ('tis claimed) county in the state. Too, it must be admitted that the long range program of agriculture diversification has had something to do with added activity. Clinton, being located in almost the geographical center of the county, together with being the county seat and the largest town in Sampson, has felt the full effect of this long range program designed to better the lot of farmers everywhere.

Tobacco and cotton and corn were, until a few years before 1947, about the only source of income for farmers in the area. These products were also responsible for the income of the varied business establishments which mark Clinton as one of the fastest growing towns in Eastern North Carolina.

But within a period of the past decade the idea that the rich Sampson soil could be utilized for a longer period than three or four months in the year took root in the minds of Sampson farmers. Hence, the result, to complete the story, was the steady development of a truck crop program which now brings to the county's farmers steady income from green corn. pepper, berries of varied types, potatoes, squash, beans—all fitting snuggly into the plan of year-round business and profit.

The next logical step in the picture after crop development was the establishment of a sales center, a place where the increasing volume of produce could be marketed. So the tried and true auction center was utilized.

For a few years private interests operated the center and the result was in most instances satisfactory. Nevertheless, a movement began during 1946 to institute changes in the system.

The town of Clinton had over all control of the center but the profits for the most part were going to private concerns. Then in August, 1946, the Glinton Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized and chartered. Under the direction of Jim Barwick, young electric dealer, who was named first president of the organization, a move to have the town turn over the operation of the auction center to the Jaycees gained momentum. The town agreed, with the provision that if everything did not go well then control of the produce center would return to the town's governing body.

Operated by a marketing committee composed of members of Clinton's active Junior Chamber of Commerce, the vegetable auction center is a beehive of activity during the selling season.

Crops auctioned include green corn, pepper, potatoes, berries of varied types, squash and beans.

Thus the year 1947 witnessed the beginning of a novel experiment. From the beginning it was agreed by the Jaycees that any profit realized from the operation of the market would in turn be put back into the future development of the produce center. Accordingly, a trust fund was established and into this fund would go whatever profits were forthcoming from commissions on sales.

In order to help assure centralized control over the details of the operation, a marketing committee composed of Jaycee members was appointed. Knowing little about the actual physical operation of an auction center, this committee turned to a logical source of information. They went to Florida and visited marketing centers and talked with marketing experts in that state. Appealing to these same experts for aid in expanding the Sampson county center, the response was immediate, and an expert was dispatched to Clinton to make an on-the-spot-survey of the situation. What that expert saw he

(Continued on Page 21)

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Farmers Market

CLINTON

Better Service
Higher Prices

Mr. Farmer, rest assured that your tobacco will always be handled in a way which will benefit you. See for yourself why the Clinton market has such a solid reputation. Make Clinton your selling headquarters for 1947 and the seasons ahead.

Sell Your Tobacco in Clinton and Trade With the Following Merchants

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Make Our Store Headquarters While You Are in Clinton

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Clinton's Leading Department Store

MR. TOBACCO FARMER

It Will Pay You to Shop With
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Keepsake Diamond Rings — Gorham Silver
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Gifts for All Occasions
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Mr. Farmer:

You know if it comes from Powell's
it means quality, reasonably priced.

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Sell Your Tobacco in Clinton
And Eat With Us

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City Cafe

Vance Street **Clinton**

Mr. Tobacco Farmer . . .

Now is the time to let us make photographs of your loved ones. No appointment necessary. Open daily.

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TONKEL'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Popular Priced Department Store

FOR DRY GOODS—CLOTHING—SHOES
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

Where You Will Find Quality and Style

Louisburg, N. C. **Clinton, N. C.**

Sell Your Tobacco in Clinton

TAFT BASS
Owner-Operator

Mister Farmer:

You are cordially invited to sell your 1947 tobacco crop with us. We have added much floor space this year and everything has been put in shape for your comfort and convenience.

Large *Modern*
Well-Lighted

Grade Your Tobacco in Large Piles as Soon As Possible and Avoid the Block

BASS WAREHOUSE

TAFT BASS, *Owner-Operator*

To Our Farmer Friends:

We Announce

the Opening of the New

Farmers Tobacco Warehouse

With 62,000 Feet of Floor Space

Located Just Outside City Limits
on Dunn Highway

Sell With Us and Be Assured of

Service — Courtesy — Satisfaction

Farmers Tobacco Warehouse

CHARLIE WARREN — J. R. "DICK" OWENS
W. J. BROADWELL, JR. — T. K. BROADWELL

For Top Market Prices . .

And Service You Will Like

Sell Your Tobacco at the

Big Sampson Warehouse

We have one of the largest, most modern and best lighted warehouses in North Carolina. The farmer's interest will be our interest at all times. We are here to serve the tobacco growers of this section.

Big Sampson Warehouse

Lisbon Street Extension
CLINTON, N. C.

E. L. DUDLEY

JACK CALHOUN — TOM SMOTHERS

CLINTON'S

CAROLINA WAREHOUSE

Over 77,000 Feet of Wood Floor Space

Everything Convenient

The management and employees of the Carolina Warehouse are all experienced tobacco men and assure you the best in service and top prices for your tobacco.

One of North Carolina's Finest and Largest Warehouses

SELL WITH US

The Carolina Warehouse

At the Intersection of Faison Highway
and New Truck Lane

G. ALF WEBSTER, *Sales Mgr.* — ENNIS BASS
ZACH McWHORTER — GEO. S. STRICKLAND

Clinton Is Year-Round Marketing Center

(Continued from Page 18)

liked. Returning to Florida he contacted John A. Dulany, one of the outstanding marketing officials in the state and urged that he go to Clinton and handle the actual operation of the auction center. He did just that and the result has been satisfactory to all concerned.

At the present time produce is flowing with regularity through the auction center. Besides the two office buildings and the auction shed, two unloading platforms have been erected to handle the produce as soon as it has been sold. Once the produce has been moved to the buyers' stalls on the unloading platforms, it is repacked and located for shipment to the distributing points by truck and rail. Most of the produce bought at the Clinton market moved North and West, but market officials expect to expand in the year ahead.

Two days after a sale is made at the auction shed, the produce is in New York. Three days is required to move the produce from the shed to points in the vicinity of Chicago and Detroit.

Thus far this season sales have totaled well above a half-million dollars. Even though the main rush of the season is over, there is still hope that this mark will rise to the three quarter million dollar mark. As far as the actual number of packages which have been handled is concerned, the number now stands slightly in excess of 300 thousand.

The best day to date from the volume standpoint witnessed a total of 20 thousand packages being bought at the shed for a little over $43,000.

Stock Pest-Control Manual Sent Free

Just off the press is a new 32-page, illustrated "Stock-Pest Control" Manual, which pictures and describes external parasites affecting all classes of livestock. It enables livestock raisers to identify any of the hundred and one insects that infest livestock and suggests control measures for various stock-pest infestations. It is an authoritative digest of the most important information gathered from various U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State College bulletins. This valuable manual sent "free of charge" to individuals, schools or groups requesting it. Write: Farnam Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

Say you saw it in
THE CAROLINA FARMER

Dearborn Motors Makes Purchase

Dearborn Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, national marketing organization for the Ford tractor and Dearborn farm equipment, has purchased Wood Brothers, Inc., 60-year old farm equipment manufacturing concern in Des Moines, Iowa, it was announced by Frank R. Pierce, president of Dearborn Motors.

The Wood Brothers plant is currently producing 18,000 corn pickers yearly.

Pierce, who succeeds W. Harold Brenton as president of Wood Brothers, said that the firm would continue production of corn pickers and that combines would be manufactured "as soon as materials are available."

Neil T. Chadderdon will continue as vice-president and general manager and in active management of the Des Moines company. The company employs approximately 800 people and has 300,000 square feet of production space and about 175 acres of land.

Plant facilities include the general offices, parts and assembly manufacture and finished product assembly line, as well as testing and experimental laboratories and foundry.

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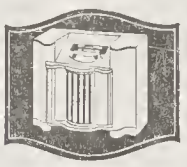

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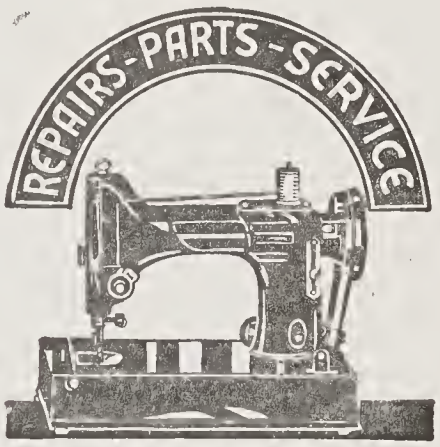

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- **Apex Washers**
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- **Radios**
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- **Farm and Home Freezers**

Budget Payments Arranged

SALES SERVICE

Cow-Clipping Time Is Here

Now that cows are in from pasture, good dairy management calls for regular clipping to keep them clean.

In an experiment conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, published by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers Bulletin 602, it was found that fresh milk from dirty cows had an average bacterial count of 55,208 per cubic centimeter, whereas fresh milk from clean cows with udders and teats washed averaged only 4,947 per cubic centimeter. (A cubic centimeter is about 16 drops.)

"When the cows are in stables, clean them thoroughly at least once a day," says the U.S.D.A. "Clip the long hairs from their udders, flanks, and tails in order that dirt may not cling to them."

Cows usually keep cleaner when they are on pasture than when kept in a barn, but although they appear to be clean, they may be very dusty and, therefore, need to be brushed.

Before milking, carefully wipe udders, flanks, and bellies with a clean, damp cloth to remove dust and loose hair. The body of the cow, especially those parts of the belly, flanks, and udder that are immediately above the milk pail, may be the source of bacterial contamination because manure, loose hair, bedding, and other foreign matter may fall into the milk pail.

Turkeys Need Quality Feeds

Chick feed will not do for turkey poult feed. To thrive, young turkeys require a more concentrated diet than chickens, according to feeding tests by poultry scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Turkey poults, says H. R. Bird of the Bureau of Animal Industry, require about 4½ times as much vitamin D as young chicks, about twice as much vitamin A and calcium, and somewhat more vitamin G. They also need more protein and phosphorus in their feed. If the turkey poults do not get a full allowance of the high-quality feed they show the lack more clearly than chicks. Breeding birds, too, need a higher level of vitamins A, D, and G, than chickens. Turkeys, however, make excellent use of good green pasture in summer. A turkey grower who provides good pasture, says Bird, may save up to 15 percent of the grain he would otherwise have to feed.

The 1947 wheat crop is estimated at 8,449,000 bushels and compares with the 1946 crop of 6,307,000 bushels.

Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.

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You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at

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SATISFACTION

Entrust your printing problems to us with the assurance that there will be no compromise with quality.

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REBUILT SINGER SEWING MACHINES
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Special on Sheets—$2.48
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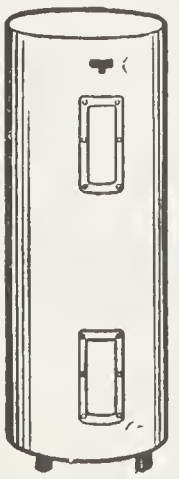

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Meat in Your Diet

(Continued from Page 11)

ing of meat provides liberal amounts of other nutrients—minerals, vitamins and energy.

The Board is more and more impressed with the fact that every branch of the industry which it serves —the livestock and meat industry— is recognizing more and more the outstanding value of its ultimate product and the importance of the meat program. They realize that hundreds of different foods are clamoring for a portion of the food dollar, for a place in the 40-ounce human stomach. They know the necessity of digging out facts about meat through research, and of disseminating the information revealed. They know that no other food interest and no other industry will do that job for us.

During the year we have had occasion to note the progress of newer trends in merchandising meat. There is a growing interest in the self-service method of selling meat. It appears evident that the self-service method has its advantages. Surveys indicate that the average homemaker buys more meat than normally at a self-service market—that she buys a wider variety of meat cuts—that the bottle-neck in the meat market is largely eliminated—that total meat sales are larger. Time alone will determine whether or not this method will supersede the method long in vogue.

Growing interest is being shown in merchandising meat in frozen form. Much research is under way in this field. The project of frozen meats is being discussed wherever retailers assemble. It seems evident that progress along this line may be slow and that there are many problems to be ironed out.

Whether or not self-service selling of meat and the sale of frozen meat will become the accepted methods of the future, remains to be seen. America's homemakers in more than 35 million homes, will in the long run be the deciding factor. In any event this industry has a more than passing interest in these newer trends and must keep in touch with all developments.

This also holds true in the meat cookery field in lieu of the fact that cooking meat by electronics is being tried out on an increasing scale. That meat can be prepared for the table in only a fraction of the time usually required through this method, seems almost beyond the bounds of possibility. Yet it is being done.

(Continued on Page 31)

LOOK AT THIS REPORT CARD...

it holds a lot of promise for YOU!

Read the report of telephone accomplishments so far this year. It's one for the record! You will see telephone folks are really going places —putting in new telephones throughout the South at the rate of four and one-half every working minute—adding long distance circuits equaling 15 times the distance across the U.S.A.—installing local service wire, measuring 40 times around the world. This report shows the progress that is being made to speed up, expand and improve telephone service—in spite of shortages and other handicaps. It holds a lot of promise for more and better telephone service for you and your community.

TELEPHONE PROGRESS
In The South So Far This Year
New Telephones Installed . . . . . 425,000 *
Miles of Local Service Wire Added 1,000,400
Miles of Long Distance Circuits Added 38,184
* For a majority of this large number of telephones, complete central office equipment had to be installed.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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. . . THE FARM TOWN . . .

The Undersigned Business Firms Cater Especially to the Farmer and His Family, and Invite Them To Make Their Needs Known

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"Doc"
Telephone 3291 P. W. Elam, *Owner*

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Veal Roast Cookery Principles

With the sprightly tasting fruits and vegetables of spring—bright green asparagus, rosy red strawberries, that pink rhubarb, and tender salad greens—here again, what could be better to serve as the meat course than a veal roast?

The veal roast might be served with oven browned potatoes, gravy, new asparagus, and a salad of tender spinach leaves, lettuce and avocado crescents. A refreshing springtime dessert is strawberry-rhubarb sundaes.

Veal Roast Cookery Pointers

There are two important pointers to remember in cooking veal roasts. First, any veal roast—shoulder, leg, or loin—may be cooked by dry roasting (in an uncovered pan without the addition of liquid). Braising (cooking in a covered pan with a little added liquid) is an alternate method and sometimes is used when special seasonings are to be cooked with the meat. Braising allows the flavor to more thoroughly penetrate the meat.

Second, because veal lacks fat, it should be roasted with a protective covering of fat to keep it from drying out. The fat might consist of salt pork slices, bacon, or any fat strips. Or lacking these, brushing the roast well with melted butter before and during cooking will do the trick.

Here's How to Do It

Low temperature cooking is as imortant in roasting veal as in cooking all other kinds of meat. To roast a veal rump roast or any other veal roast, sprinkle the meat well with salt and pepper and place on a rack in an open pan, preferably one just a little larger than the roast. Insert a meat thermometer in the thickest muscle of the meat, being careful that it does not touch bone or fat. (To eliminate danger of breakage, be sure to make a hole in the meat with a skewer before inserting the thermometer.)

Lay strips of fat over the top of the meat and roast in a 325 degree F. oven until meat thermometer registers 180 degrees. This will take about 35 to 40 minutes per pound. No basting of the meat is necessary. No water need be added, for at this low temperature the drippings will not char.

For subtle flavoring of the veal roast, try a touch of garlic and ginger! Rub the meat well with a cut clove of garlic, then rub with salt mixed with a little pepper and a few grains of ginger.

While basting is not necessary for just a plain roast, if you want to enjoy a roast with some special seasoning, you can baste the meat every 15 minutes or so with a basting liquid. Make a base for this with broth and to it add a little minced garlic or onion, and a pinch of herbs or spices. For veal, a pinch of rosemary and a dash of nutmeg might be used.

Second day veal roast makes a hearty main dish casserole when combined with chopped ham, mushrooms and green beans. In place of leftover ham, canned chopped ham of canned luncheon meat may be used.

Scalloped Veal and Ham Casserole

1 c. sliced fresh mushrooms
2 cs. medium white sauce
¼ ts. nutmeg
2 cs. diced cooked veal
1 c. cooked ham or luncheon meat
2 cs. cooked green beans
1 c. crisp cereal

Brown mushrooms in a little hot fat. Mix with white sauce, nutmeg, veal, ham and green beans. (Or slightly diluted mushroom soup may be used.) Pour into a greased two-quart casserole, top with crushed cereal and bake at 350 degrees F. for 25 minutes. Serves six.

HINTS TO HOMEMAKERS

By Verna Stanton

A big question in the minds of many farm families these days is whether or not to remodel the old farmhouse. Before getting deep into plans for making an old house more comfortable, efficient and attractive, first make sure that the house was well built and is still sound, housing experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture advise.

Thorough remodeling generally takes less material but more labor than building a new structure, say these specialists. If an old house needs complete rebuilding, this usually costs more than putting up a new house.

Before deciding to remodel, they advise: (1) Examine the house from foundation to roof and estimate the needed repairs and their cost. (2) Look at the location, thinking of good drainage, protection from cold winds which make a house hard to heat, protection from flooding during heavy rains, good sewage disposal, convenience to the highway. (3) The water supply is important. Water should be plentiful and tested for safety.

If the house and its site stand inspection, and remodeling seems like a wise investment, give as much thought to remodeling plans as you would to planning a new house, say the experts. They suggest checking the following points carefully.

Have you planned for enough rooms for your family's needs? Traffic lanes—house entrances convenient to the drive; kitchen and work areas arranged to save steps; dining space convenient to kitchen serving area; living space; sleeping space; utilities; appearance; and cost.

Nine Out of Ten Fires Are Preventable

President Truman proclaimed the week October 5 to 11 as Fire Prevention Week. The National Fire Protection Association reports that: "The need was never as great, as fire losses are zooming to an all-time high, and threaten to exceed $700 million this year—25 per cent higher than in 1946. This loss is about equal to the value of every productive acre and every farm building in the State of Washington."

"If you value your life, your family, your home and your farm, be constantly on the alert to the causes of fire and how to eliminate them. Ninety per cent of all farm fires can be prevented."

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- Associated Press News from the WHNC Newsroom.
- WHNC-produced live programs of local interest.
- High fidelity transcription libraries for enjoying the world's finest music.

All Day . . . 890 KC . . . Every Day

Owned and Operated by the Henderson Radio Corporation

NATHAN FRANK, *General Manager*

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

7:00 Sign On.
7:02 Morning Melodies.
7:30 Six Gospel Singers.
7:45 Waltz Time.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Gospel Four Quartet.
8:15 Spiritual Five.
8:30 Sunrise Salute.
9:00 Melody Jubilee Singers.
9:15 Sunday Session.
9:30 Green's Funeral Home.
9:45 Voice of Prophecy.
10:15 Four Notes.
10:25 AP News.
10:30 New Bethel Singers.
10:45 Your Community Chapel.
11:00 Sun. Morning Worship Hour.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Mutual Music Show (MBS).
1:00 AP News.
1:05 Swing and Sway With Kaye.
1:30 Bill Cunningham (MBS).
1:45 Here's to Veterans.
2:00 Gospel Brothers Singers.
2:15 Guest Star.
2:30 Juvenile Jury (MBS).
3:00 House of Mystery (MBS).
3:30 True Detective (MBS).
4:00 Your Band of the Week.
4:30 Quick as a Flash (MBS).
5:00 Sunday Quiet Hour.
5:30 Nick Carter (MBS).
6:00 Ted Steele.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

MONDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Shop.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knigbts.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth, Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block (MBS).
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Jobnson Family.
3:30 Two Ton Baker.
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

TUESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rhytbm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Mclody and Rhytbm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journal.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cloutier.
2:00 Martin Block Sbow (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:15 The Jobnson Family (MBS).
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Vincent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

WEDNESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Rccord Review.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block Show.
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Cluh.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

THURSDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to tbe Carolinas.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rbythm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journal.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cloutier.
2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Vlncent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

FRIDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhytbm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
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12:00 AP News.
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1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.
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2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

SATURDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to tbe Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
9:00 Bill Harrington (MBS).
9:15 Western Serenade.
9:30 Quickie Platter.
10:00 Pauline Alpert (MBS).
10:15 Stitching Time.
10:30 Cburch of God Hour.
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 M. M. Cole Music.
11:30 Hear the Soutbland Calling.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 Tbe Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jambaree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 The Prove Me Hour.
1:15 The Waltz Lives On.
1:30 This Is Jazz (MBS).
2:00 Tbe Old Gospel Hour.
2:30 Deep River Boys.
2:45 Men Behind the Melody.
3:00 Saturday Afternoon Jamboree.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Dancè Orchestra (MBS).
5:30 Cecil Brown (MBS).
5:45 Jan Augus (MBS).
6:00 The Jumping Jacks.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

'I Am From Burlington'

(Continued from Page 16)

and businesses within their area. They are not appointed to a committee or survey group without knowing that they will be required to work. Their efforts, in turn, pay off to the benefit of the public.

Take a recent promotional idea that originated in a board of director's meeting as an example. One of the store managers explained that he would like to see the old-time Dollar Day return to the city. Another agreed. Before long, plans were outlined where all merchants who possibly could cooperate would participate in two days of drastic price reductions to the public, not in clearing their shelves of merchandise that was war-time bought and would not sell in the post-war era, but in real, honest values.

The public, also anxious for such opportunities to return to their ity, cooperated in an outstanding manner. They read advertisements carefully and examined their merchandise equally well. They bought enthusiastically, because they realized that they had opportunities before them that they could not afford to pass up.

For the manner in which these merchants directed their program and for the success that they achieved, the North Carolina Merchants Association presented them with the past year's Bell Trophy. Their work was the best that could be found within the state.

Store managers themselves realize that these are times when their selling does not require the qualities that it would in pre-war times when the demand on the part of the public was not as strong as the supply, but they have not allowed this characteristic to change their policy of friendliness, frankness and deep personal interest in the customer.

There is one store within the city, for example, which pays a different civic forming a checking service on its personnel.

The plan calls for these various clubs to keep their project a secret from the general public. Each member will be given a notice whereby he is to look up a certain clerk in this store and inquire about a piece of merchandise, a credit account, or the many other details associated with the store. He, in turn, will judge this clerk on politeness, knowledge of the subject about which he speaks, and on other required qualities. The report is turned into the club from where it is given to the store manager. The result in this type of operation has proven that the clerks stay alert, informed, polite, and

(Continued on Page 37)

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Meat in Your Diet

(Continued from Page 25)

Research has given us a new conception of the nutritive value of the beef, veal, pork and lamb produced on America's farms and ranches. However, there is still much to learn. At present the Board is conducting 13 research projects at educational institutions across the country. The results of these studies may be of far-reaching significance.

Studies under way concerning the value of meat for infants and young children is yielding long-desired information, which is shattering the old idea that meat is not essential in the child's diet. Studies concerning the protein and vitamins of meat are adding to our knowledge of these nutrients.

This industry which makes possible a steady flow of meat to America's tables is one of gigantic proportions. A recent report has shown that over a billion acres of our total land area are being used for pasture and grazing. In no other country is there under way such a vast amount of research in order to insure a meat supply of the highest possible quality—research which extends from farm and ranch to the nation's kitchens.

More and more we are realizing the striking relationship between industrial activity and meat consumption. Meat-eating countries have always been the most progressive nations. Human efficiency, national progress and health lag in countries where meat is in limited supply in the daily diet.

And beneficial results accruing to the livestock and meat industry as a result of the Board's work, are in large measure due to those who compose this great industry. Livestock growers, and feeders, livestock marketing agencies, meat packers and meat retailers, editors of farm, market, livestock and meat trade publications—all have rendered conspicuous service. Many other agencies not directly connected with this industry have been most helpful in the meat program.

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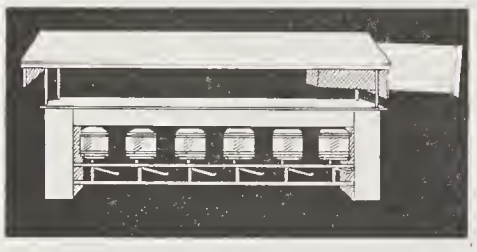

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Carelessness Is Major Cause Of Farm Fire Toll

"EVERY day, one hundred farm fires take the lives of ten farmers. One farm fire in ten results in death," says the National Fire Protection Association.

Sponsor of Fire Prevention Week, October 5 to 11, the NFPA, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service and County Agents urges farm people to take part actively in guarding themselves and their farmsteads against fire.

According to the NFPA "at least ninety per cent of all farm fires are preventable. Unlike fire fighting, fire prevention is not hard. There are few farm fires which cannot be prevented by carefulness."

"Confirming the fact that most farm fires can be prevented, there is a noticeable decrease in the number and severity of farm fires during and for a few weeks following Fire Prevention Week. Then, the curve of fire losses once more resumes its upward trend. The reason is obvious. For a few short weeks farm people remember what they have heard about the destructiveness of fire and are alert to its causes. Then they forget that fire and carelessness don't mix, perhaps in the mistaken belief that 'it can't happen to me.' Many will get by despite their carelessness, but too many lose to make the risk worth while.

"Sometimes we are not always sure of fire dangers. Here are some everyone needs to be constantly aware of:

1. Public Enemy No. 1 is the careless smoker. He smokes in the barn and in bed. He discards lighted cigarettes and matches.

2. The thoughtless housewife ranks second on the list. She stacks papers, magazines, old clothing, broken toys and discarded furniture away in the attic, the closets, the basement, the barn and other outbuildings. She carelessly tosses oily rags in a heap, rather than placing them in metal containers. This debris is perfect tinder for any spark and is often the source of spontaneous ignition.

3. Dangerous storage of gasoline and kerosene, and use of flammable cleaning fluids take a high toll of life and property. Never use explosive cleaning fluids, and store flammable liquids in metal containers away from main buildings.

4. Children playing with matches cause 26,000 fires annually. Keep matches out of the reach of small children and preferably in metal containers. Break a match in half before discarding it to be sure it is out.

5. Clean lanterns regularly. Use care in the barn. Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern and started the great Chicago fire 75 years ago.

6. Clean dust and cobwebs away from motors, appliances, and machinery to avoid the danger of a spark setting a flash fire.

7. Don't attempt to operate defective electrical appliances, and replace frayed cords promptly.

8. Clean the heating plant and the chimney at least once a year.

9. Properly cure hay, and keep it

(Continued on Page 37)

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Inspect Chimneys for Fire Hazards

There is no better time than now to check chimneys against fire hazards while the furnaces and stoves are cold, according to David S. Weaver, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department at State College.

"Roof fires," he said, "are caused chiefly by sparks leaking out through cracks in the chimney. Farmers should remember that after a few years cement can dry out and crumble. In time the bricks may loosen and a dangerous fire hazard is created. Such cracks should be cemented before the heating units are started in the fall."

Mr. Weaver also recommended that stove pipes be thoroughly checked for rust holes and worn spots. "Be sure the pipe joints fit snugly, otherwise smoke and flame may seep out," he said.

Farmers should take the additional precaution of having an approved fire extinguisher near stoves and heaters and wherever there is a chance of fire getting out of hand.

He said that combustible roofs are a real menace, too. "Such roofing," he declared, "should be replaced or covered with fire-resistant shingles or other flameproof material.

Emphasizing that fire can wipe out a farmer's work for many months in a few hours, the specialist reminded farmers that America's fire losses for the first five months of this year are already greater than the entire twelve months of 1942. These losses so menace the prosperity of the country and the life of its citizens that President Truman through Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has asked farmers to do their part in stopping these huge losses.

How Destructive Is Fire!

DID YOU KNOW that every day 100 farm fires take the lives of 10 farmers . . . that one farm fire in 10 results in death?

DID YOU KNOW that the total fire loss this year will be about equal to the value of every productive acre and every farm building in the State of Washington?

DID YOU KNOW the farm fire loss this year would build 50,000 $2000 barns?

DID YOU KNOW that forest fires this year will burn over an area as large as the State of New York, destroying enough timber to build 200,000 five-room homes?

DID YOU KNOW that the total estimated loss threatens to exceed $700 million, enough to give every man, woman and child in the U. S. $5?

DID YOU KNOW you can prevent 90 per cent of **all** these fires by **living sensibly** . . . and being **forever** on the **alert?**

These are facts reported by the National Fire Protection Association as we observe Fire Prevention Week, October 5 to 11, proclaimed by President Truman.

Act today to stamp out the **causes** of fire on **your farm.**

It's up to you to protect yourself—your family—and your farm.

Carelessness Breeds Fires

Declaring that fire prevention is largely a matter of carefulness, the National Fire Protection Association lists the hazards which account for one-half of all farm fires:

1. Careless smoking habits and carelessness with matches.
2. Use of explosive cleaning fluids and improper storage of gasoline and kerosene.
3. Accumulations of newspapers, rags, magazines, discarded furniture and similar debris stored in attics, closets, basements and outbuildings.
4. Dirty and defective heating plants and chimneys which need yearly cleaning.
5. Frayed extension cords and misuse of electrical equipment.
6. Spontaneous ignition of hay, often caused by improper curing or leaky roofs which allow water to drip into the hay, starting the heating process.

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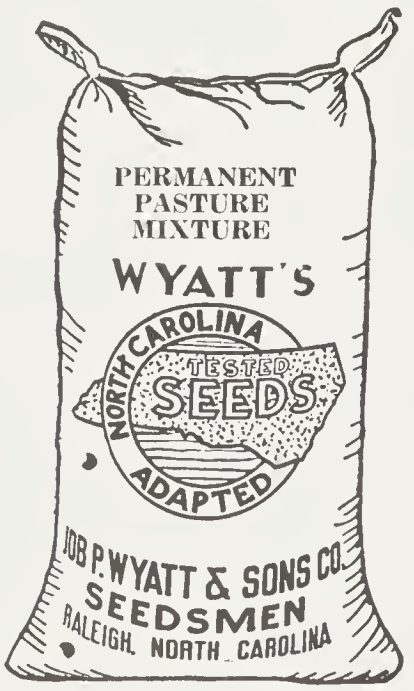

The Place of Livestock In Our Food Program

Carolina Dairy and

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the ninth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

The demands for meat for hungry foreign countries and home consumption are still increasing, yet our supply of concentrates is decreasing. How is the farmer to meet this emergency?

Meat is a highly nutritious product but more pounds of total digestible nutrients are consumed by the animals that are contained in the meat they produce. For example, in the feed lot, hogs consume about four pounds of concentrates for each pounds of gain, and beef cattle consume about six pounds of concentrates plus roughage for each pound of gain.

How then, do livestock aid in increasing our food supply? They do this chiefly by converting feeds inedible to man into highly nutritious products such as meat, milk, butter, and cheese. Beef cattle probably excell all other livestock in this conversion.

The North Carolina Experiment Station states that inefficient feeding and management of livestock on the other hand will actually decrease the available supply of food for human consumption. The fattening of cattle to excessive finish, as was common before the war, is under present conditions a wasteful practice. This is true because when cattle are fed to excessive finish the gains during the latter part of the feeding period are slow and expensive and most of the fat so produced is not consumed by humans.

In recent steer feeding trials in the coastal plain area by the North Carolina Experiment Station approximately 300 pounds gain was produced per steer during the feeding period. With the exception of corn, none of the feeds consumed was suitable for human consumption. The corn was well utilized, too, for with the other feeds in the ration figured at current market prices, the corn fed returned from $3.18 to $4.23 bushel.

These steers were bred and raised in the same area and were produced, until put in the feed lots, chiefly on reeds, field gleanings, and winter pasture, with minimum amounts of harvested roughages and concentrates. Since they averaged 663 ponnds per head when put in the feed lot, this amount had been almost entirely on food unsuited for human consumption and much of which would have been wasted otherwise.

The steers were grown and fattened to an average weight of nearly 1,000 pounds with the consumption of less than one ton of feeds suitable for human consumption. The cows, calves, and stockers used in the beef cattle program were carried on reeds and cut-over timber land from seven to twelve months each year.

In summarizing the work the Station points out that there are vast areas of similar land in eastern Carolina which, if properly utilized by beef cattle, would not only greatly reduce the serious fire hazard in that area but would also convert much unmarketable forage into vitally-needed beef. To produce more meat is not enough, but the aim should be to produce more meat more efficiently and from less foods that are suitable for human consumption.

MAINTAIN A BALANCE BETWEEN LIVESTOCK AND FOOD CROPS

It is human nature to go to extremes and there is danger in our doing that right now. The world is in the midst of a food crisis, and government officials are urging a reduction in livestock production. Some adjustment along this line may be necessary for the time being, but the danger is that they will go too far. The pendulum will swing back, but it must not swing too far.

Beef cattle have always existed largely on forage and approximately eighty percent of their total feeds is derived from roughages. Over sixty percent of the land area of the United States is pastured at least part of the year. Furthermore, much of this forage is produced on land unsuited for the growth of grain for bread or for gardens.

Therefore, the best course to follow for the greatest total food production is a "happy balance" between livestock and food crops. In other words we should not make the mistake of going too far in animal reduction for as you know a livestock feeding program cannot be started over night but is a long time program. Many of you remember that after World War I, the only outlet for surplus grains was through channels as livestock feeds. When this condition returns, and there will surely come a time, a sound agricultural program must be already worked ont. The grain farmer's experience with expanded production followed by very low prices after World War I is not a pleasant thing to remember. Friends, don't let this happen again.

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J. T. WOOTEN, *Manager*

Livestock Section...

Let us remind you, too, that we do not now have nearly as many work stock to consume the nations surplus grain as we had after the other World War. We do not by any means think that the farmers in North Carolina should reduce their grain production but they should produce enough beef cattle and hogs to consume most of it.

Livestock Aid Soil Conservation

Another important item to remember is that soil impoverishment would be increased without livestock. Cash crops and grain and had crops that are sold off the farm result in the marketing of soil fertility, and most often in the loss of precious organic matter. This matter or humus is that material which binds soil particles together, conserves moisture, lessons baking, and prevents water and wind erosion. On the average farm, with various classes and ages of animals, approximately eighty per cent of the fertilizing value of the feed consumed is excreted in the feces and swine. Therefore, with proper conservation in livestock farming most of this fertility value may be returned to the soil.

Don't sell your foundation animals, but this is the time for rigid culling and orderly **marketing.** Be prepared for whatever may come. If in this preparation the best breeding animals are retained and an adequate feed reserve supplied, the livestock producers of the country will not only protect themselves but best serve the present world emergency and the future economy of our own country.

ESTABLISHING PERMANENT PASTURES

Part I. Preparing the Seed Bed and Fertilization

Permanent pastures are one of the cheapest sources of forage since their growth requires less attention than most other crops, and the harvest is taken care of by the animals. Good pastures also supply the animals with the essential minerals and vitamins in a more satisfactory manner than can usually be obtained with any other type of feed.

The North Carolina Experiment Station Bulletin No. 338, contains the results of numerous carefully conducted pasture tests in our State. A considerable portion of this article comes from the results and recommendations given in this bulletin.

Preparing the Seed Bed

The seeding should be made on a well prepared but firm seed bed. If the land you plan to put into permanent pasture contains some galled areas and soils very low in organic matter, a light vegetative mulch will be very helpful in obtaining a stand of grass or legumes. A light applica-

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tion of manure cannot be beat for "touching up" the poor areas in a pasture. Or it may be desirable to cut up the stubble or other plant growth with a heavy disc, leaving much of it on the surface when making new seedings. The seed bed should be firmed with a cultipacker or roller for best results.

Fertilization

Limestone has been found to be the most important single factor in fertilization for establishing permanent pastures. In most cases one ton of it per acre has given best results. It can be applied to the soil at almost any time that is convenient to the farmer, but late fall, winter, or early spring seem to be the most desirable times. Spring applications should be made by mid-March to insure good results that season.

Phosphates are essential to the development and maintenance of good pasture sods on most soils of our State. The amount of phosphate necessary will vary with the kind of soil and kind of plants. Most of our soils will need from three to five hundred pounds of 20% superphosphate or its equivalent per acre. Since phosphates are essential to the development of young seedlings, this fertilizer should always be applied before seeding.

Potash has not been found to be nearly so important in pasture fertilization as lime or phosphate. However, for best results twenty to forty pounds of 60% murate of potash, or its equivalent, should be applied per acre on newly seeded pasture.

Nitrogen, applied in the fertilizer is usually less effective than any of the above elements and under average pasture conditions it appears that its use for grass-legume mixtures is not justified.

Manure is one of the best fertilizers for establishing permanent pastures and it is too bad there is not enough of it to go around. For best results, it should be applied before seeding or before growth starts in the spring.

Part II. Pasture Mixtures, Dates and Rates of Seeding

"A good permanent pasture should provide high yields of nutritious forage, distributed over as long a grazing season as possible. If a pasture fails in any one of these essentials, a part of the advantages of pastures has been lost. Practically all of the evidence available indicates that at least one legume must be grown with the grasses if maximum returns are to be realized. This is particularly important for high yields and good seasonal distribution."

There is considerable variation in the soil type and fertility of our eastern North Carolina farms, therefore, no one pasture mixture will be best for all conditions. In most cases though, a mixture containing one of the annual lespedezas (Kobe is best for coastal plain), white clover, Dallis grass, Kentucky bluegrass, Redtop, Orchard grass, and Bermuda grass will give good results on suitable pasture land. Let us caution you that **to grow good pasture** you must **use good land.** Worn out land will not produce good pasture until it is improved. Land that is too sandy and dry-natured for crops is not suitable for pastures. Neither can improved pastures be produced on land that has water standing on it. Drain such land now before preparing the seed bed. However, there are many lowlands that are too subject to overflow for safe cropping that will make excellent permanent pastures.

Dates of Seeding

Dates of seeding will vary some depending on the location and nature of the land and the kind of plants to be established.

Lespedeza should be seeded in early spring—in your area from February 1 to March 15.

White clover, Kentucky bluegrass, Orchard grass, and **Redtop** may be seeded in the fall or early spring. For the first two September 15 to October 15 and for the last two September 1 to 30 are probably the best seeding dates.

Dallis grass and Bermuda should be seeded in February and March in eastern North Carolina. The most satisfactory method for establishing Bermuda is to sprig in rootstocks or runners three or four feet apart in April.

Rates of Seeding Per Acre

Rates of seeding will vary considerably with the level of fertility, the cost of seed, and how soon you want to get the pasture established. Remember that regardless of the amount of seed sown only those plants that the soil is capable of supporting will survive. Bear in mind that seed will not substitute for fertility.

A. For average Coastal Plain conditions:

10 pounds Dallis grass
4 pounds Redtop
15 pounds Kobe lespedeza
1 to 2 pounds white clover

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B. For fertile, drained, heavy type soils:
5 pounds Kentucky bluegrass
5 pounds Redtop
5 pounds Orchard grass
4 pounds Dallis grass
1 to 2 pounds white clover
15 pounds Kobe lespedeza

C. For most Coastal Plain conditions Dallis grass and lespedeza are the two pasture plants. In fact good pastures can be obtained by seeding a mixture of 10 pounds of lespedeza per acre. There will be chiefly lespedeza the first year or two, but eventually a satisfactory stand of Dallis grass will be obtained. If the soil is reasonably fertile and adequate limestone and phosphate have been applied, one pound of white clover shall be added. Ladine clover, which is a larger white clover is now proving very satisfactory in mixtures on the better soils.

I AM FROM BURLINGTON

(Continued from Page 29)

deeply conscious of the job they are expected to perform.

This program, and many others of similar nature, are continually being sponsored, all of them directed to improving service to the public, for the store, and for general appreciation from all concerned.

The business district has grown and still is growing in this post-war period. New stores, most of them owned and operated by native citizens, are finding their big place in the city's business life. The police department has had continuous improvement on the traffic problem as one of its main objectives for many months to insure the shopper a place to park close to stores. Arrangements now are under way to place into operation two large parking lots, but until this is done the shopper can park in these areas without charge.

It seems natural that the city's business district should rise to such heights and have a program that is gaining such wide recognition throughout the area.

It was in Burlington that the Burlington Mills was started to give the nation and world what is today the largest producer of rayons and fabrics, bedspreads, sheets, and upholstery materials. The city has placed onto the nation's market for many years a large percentage of nylon stockings and men's hosiery. Textiles, the foundation of so many items in a store, have been identified with the city and immediate area since the middle 1800's.

And through all the activity, the city's banks have allowed the people to have confidence in their work. Two banks base the majority of their work on industrial activity, while two others specialize in merchant trade.

Together these two divisions—industrialist and merchant—are moving forward together to give the city a balanced program for its workers, and its shopping public. And it is through their collective efforts that they have allowed residents the privilege of saying "I'm from Burlington" without any further details being needed.

Our Greatest Days Are Still Before Us

(Continued from Page 14)

ing time who know Christ, have had experience of Christ, and are open channels through whom Christ can communicate his mind and his power. A larger Christ also in the sense that there are so many more demonstrations the world over of Christ's ability to draw together and wield the influence of his followers collectively. Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ only, can make this world a safe place and flood it with good-will. He can. He is indeed the Fountain Head of spiritual vitality and the generating Source of all the great changes for good that have taken place in this world or ever will take place.

CARELESSNESS IS MAJOR CAUSE OF FARM FIRE TOLL

(Continued from Page 32)

under weathertight roofs to avoid spontaneous ignition.

"In addition, there are five structural hazards which alone account for half of all farm fires. If heating plants, chimneys, lightning rods and wiring were properly installed and if flammable wood shingle roofs were replaced with a fire-resistant material, such as asphalt shingles, asbestos, slate or metal, the number of farm fires would be cut in half immediately."

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For Quality Wearing Apparel
For Women and Children
Complete Line of Dry Goods
Modern and Complete
Shoe Department
come to
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Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods—Notions—Shoes
FUQUAY SPRINGS, N. C.

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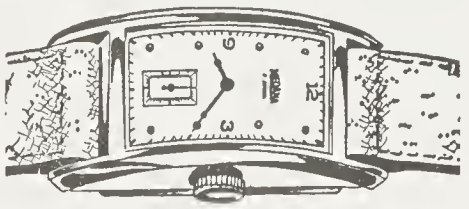
on the
Fuquay-Varina Market
and bank with
Bank of Varina
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
VARINA, N. C.

Sell Your Tobacco on the
Fuquay-Varina Market
and trade at
Farmers' Headquarters
ASHWORTH'S
Shoes and Clothing
For Men and Boys
FUQUAY SPRINGS, N. C.

Watch Specials for October

For the Ladies
MEDANA'S LADY LARK
7 Jewels—$12.95



For the Men
MEDANA'S "CHAMP"
7 Jewels—$16.95

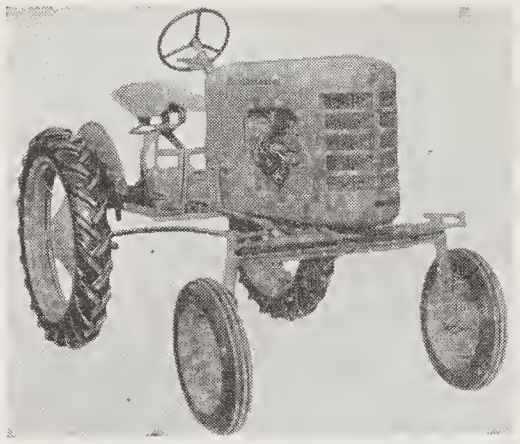
"No other watch gives so much for so little"

WEAVER'S
CREDIT JEWELERS
Diamonds
Watches—Silverware
FUQUAY SPRINGS, N. C.

New Tractor Ready For Market

The Earthmaster Model C and CH, first general purpose farm tractors ever manufactured in California, rolled off an Aerco Corporation assembly line early this month. A new milestone in the western trend toward heavy industry, the Earthmaster tractor represents a crowning achievement in Aerco Corporation's rapid and successful rise in the ranks of farm implement manufacturers.

The advanced design of the New Earthmaster is the result of careful engineering, testing and refinement aimed at producing a tractor which takes complete advantage of wartime developments in materials and construction techniques and incorporates the features demanded by advanced farming methods.



The Earthmaster tractor makes tractor ownership financially productive on farms as small as 10 acres without sacrificing 100 acre performance. Though a member of the low priced tractor field, the Earthmaster is a complete tractor in every respect and features a newly developed 2-way hydraulic control system tradenamed "Duomatic," which assures positive raising, lowering and depth control of implements. Outstanding power vs. weight ratio has been obtained. The tractor weighs 1450 lbs. and is equipped with a 14½ h.p. 4-cylinder L-head engine providing power for one or two plows. A full line of mounted implements was developed with the tractor and include:

1-way Moldboard Plow

2-way Moldboard Plow

Cultivators—western design, for vegetables and other row crops

6' or 7' Mower—center mounted

Rear Tool Bar Attachment for rear mounted spring tooth harrows, Middlebuster stiff shank and coil spring shank cultivators

Rear Scrapper and Front Bulldozer attachments

Planters and all other mounted implements that any farmer requires.

All the implements employ built-up steel construction, eliminating the use of castings wherever possible. The tractor itself carries the steel construction idea

throughout—the main frame is entirely built-up steel construction, front axle is built-up steel and welded type, rear axle housings and drop axle housings are also built-up steel type. While this is more expensive to manufacture, the extra strength and life of the tractor will far offset the extra cost. Transmission provides three speeds forward and one reverse. Governor is so designed that three settings of engine speed are provided by throttle 1800-2000 and 2200 R.P.M. This allows nine forward speeds:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Rev.
Model C				
1800 RPM Motor	2.25	3.25	5.2	2.7
2000 RPM Motor	2.5	3.6	5.75	3.
2200 RPM Motor	2.8	3.95	6.35	3.3
Model CH				
1800 RPM Motor	2.5	3.65	5.8	3.
2000 RPM Motor	2.75	4.	6.5	3.35
2200 RPM Motor	3.25	4.5	7.25	3.75

Particular attention was given in the development of this tractor to clearance and wheel adjustments to meet all row crop conditions throughout the world. The Model C has 20" clearance and the CH 24½," with standard wheel base of 66". Provision is made so that either model can be set at a lower position by lowering front axle on spindles and changing position of rear axle drop housings on rear axle housings, which also changes

the wheel base. This is a feature farmers have always wanted so the same tractor can be used for level land, hill or orchard work.

Another important item that has been well taken care of is the steering, which is a Ross worm and cam type which provides easy operation and quick dodge for row crop cultivation.

Comfort for the operator is provided by special patented shock-proof spring seat with roomy steel corrugated platform so operator can drive tractor from seated or standing position.

Wheel adjustments are:

36"—40"—44"—48"—52"—56"—60"—64"

Adjustable front axle is standard equipment.

These new Earthmasters by Aerco will allow the small and medium farmer a power unit they can afford to own and put them in a better competitive position on production costs with large mechanized farm operators. All the many improved features built into these tractors were the result of farmers and dealers suggestions from all sections of the country.

Credit for the development of the Earthmaster is shared by sales and engineering departments. J. J. Gardner,

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It is adaptable to any style of architecture from a one-room milk house to a skyscraper!

IT IS . . .

- Fire-proof
- Termite-proof
- Durable

IT HAS . . .

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- Sound absorption and insulating qualities.

When You Plan To Build See the

Standard Concrete Products Company

For High-Quality Certified Steam-Cured Cinder and Light Weight Slag Building Blocks

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BURLINGTON, N. C.

General Sales Manager; Harry Lehman, Works Manager; and Robert Hartsock, Chief Engineer, all with a life-time experience in farm equipment with one of the major implement companies, coordinated their departments to build a tractor to sales specifications. From the Sales Department came a utopian ideal to shoot at. There followed the most exacting planning and research, compromise and change to produce a tractor as close to the idea as modern technology and the realities of costs and materials make possible.

Entry of the new Earthmaster into a field of traditionals is no result of short term thinking. Aerco corporation, subidiary of Transamerican Corp., has tremendous financial backing. Thorough consideration of the farm market potential underlies the development. Increasing

acceptance for the Earthmaster implement line and 2-wheel tractor have provided further evidence to influence the decision to pull the stops and go ahead full steam.

A large promotional program is planned to acquaint the farm world with the reasons why "Earthmaster means Best in Earth" through extensive advertising in national, regional and sectional publications.

New Store Opened In Fuquay Springs

Kesler's, a modern and complete store for ladies ready-to-wear and dry goods, opened for business in Fuquay Springs on May 10th of this year, and is operated by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kesler. Both are well known and popular with the local residents, and for 12 years Mr. Kesler was a buyer for the Pope 5c to $1.00 stores.

They are proud that they can offer their community one of the most complete dry goods departments and shoe departments to be found in eastern North Carolina. They are ably assisted by Mrs. Dewey Weathers, Miss Patty Wright, and Mrs. Tom Bridges, who will be glad to welcome their many friends.

Oats are good feed for starting calves but are too bulky to make up a large part of the ration.

Meat Situation In North Carolina

By JOHN CUTTING
American Meat Institute
Chicago, Ill.

Consulting authoritative statistics governing the agricultural situation in the two Carolinas, we find some interesting data for the two states. In North Carolina there are 291,178 farms, which are twice as many, approximately, as in the neighboring South Carolina state. However, the average value per farm for both states is almost the same, with the value of farms in North Carolina a shade greater.

The total number of cattle and calves which may be used for meat, as of January 1 this year in North Carolina was 154,000. For South Carolina the total was 114,000 head.

On January 1, the sheep on North Carolina farms numbered 48,000 head. In South Carolina there were 5,000 head.

From official figures, apparently farmers in North Carolina and South Carolina are raising more hogs than any other type of meat animal. More than a million hogs were on farms in the Northern state, and 641,000 hogs in South Carolina on January 1.

$5,000,000,000 for Meat Animals

For many years, official United States Department of Agriculture figures have proved that more than one-fourth of American farmers' cash income each year comes from the sale of meat animals. Last year, for instance, meat packers paid out approximately five billion dollars to five million American farmers and ranchers.

This was approximately 150 per cent greater than the average of the pre-war years of 1935-1939. In that year (1945) farmers and livestock producers of the 48 states paid out large amounts for stock, feed, help, and increased operating costs.

In North Carolina, the cash income to farmers from the sale of livestock and livestock products for the year 1944 (the latest available official figures) was $107,271,000. In South Carolina, the amount received for livestock was $44,370,000.

Livestock as Negotiable as War Bonds

One significant sidelight on the importance of the meat packing industry to the farmer is that the American meat packer has made the farmer's livestock as negotiable as a War Bond. Packers provide a daily cash market to the farmer or his buying agent at the stockyards or elsewhere, for the meat animals which are processed.

Special Notice

The December Issue
of the
CAROLINA FARMER
will again be devoted
to livestock
and dairy

•

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Sunburn, Bed Sores, Bruises, Boils, Piles, Sores, Burns, Ring Worm, Itching, Insect Bites, Heat, Chapping, Poison, Old Sores, Eczema, Athlete's Foot, Chafing, Tetter . . .
SEE YOUR DRUGGIST TODAY
Manufactured by
Brewer Manufacturing Co.
TARBORO, N. C.

SELL YOUR TOBACCO
IN TARBORO
and trade at
Shugar's Dept. Store
TARBORO
Farmers' Headquarters
Heat-to-Foot Outfitters

Newcastle Disease Is Threat to Poultry Industry

The fight against Newcastle disease of poultry has been carried into the District of Columbia, where 10,000 chickens were vaccinated on one farm recently by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A meeting of research poultry pathologists was called by B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau, in Washington, D. C., to report on the situation to further the research program for coping with the menace of a comparatively new poultry disease that causes the loss of poultry and reduces egg production.

H. W. Schoening, Chief of the Pathological Division, says that the disease has been found in 39 states. Since the conference of the poultry pathologists and poultrymen last November in Baltimore, a control program has been waged in the Del-Mar-Va peninsula, where the producers of broilers have been hard hit. The results of large-scale vaccination trials in progress there will not be determined for some time. The research group reported widespread national cooperation in the program, with research underway at many of the State agricultural experiment stations and in the laboratories of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and Beltsville, Maryland.

Losses of 15 to 20 per cent of young birds were reported from infected flocks in many states, also a marked decrease in egg production in laying flocks two to eight weeks after infection.

The BAI poultry husbandmen and veterinarians are making studies of the modes of spread of the disease and the properties of the virus causing it. Sanitary measurers are also being undertaken.

In a list of these, the BAI recommends care in buying healthy chicks or poults, clean brooder houses and isolation of flocks, deep absorbent litter or wire floors, clean water and feed bags, screening poultry houses against birds, selling all the broilers in one brood at the same time, reporting of any unusual disease outbreak, and daily killing and disposal of sick birds.

(The Bureau of Animal Industry's list of 68 sanitary measures and how to apply them will be sent to poultrymen, on request.)

Poor Management Costly Practice for Poultrymen

Poor management is probably one of the greatest reasons why North Carolina poultrymen fail to realize any profit from raising summer-hatched chicks, says Professor Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Department at State College.

Usually the vitality of the late-hatched chicks is much lower than early hatched chicks, he said, adding that eggs used for hatching purposes at this time of year are secured from hens that have laid for nearly a full year, and because of this, are not of high vitality. Consequently, the hatcheryman usually starts eggs that do not hatch well and produce chicks of reduced vitality compared to the spring-hatched chicks.

Chicks started in hot weather usually have a rather dormant appetite and do not develop on a comparable basis with early hatched chicks, and as the vitality is down, the chances of disease increases and death from causes other than that of contagious disease germs increases.

Producers starting chicks in the summer should exercise every possible care in management, he says. Ventilation of houses must be carefully watched, especially if the confinement system of brooding is used. Cool nights very often follow warm days and direct drafts on birds during such nights may lead to summer colds, a condition very difficult to handle. Also, wet litter may be a factor aiding the infection of coccidiosis, he added.

Fried Chicken for Winter

Fried chicken in season at any season! And top-quality meat from young males killed on the day when they offer the best return of meat in proportion to feed! A frozen fryer can be as tasty for Washington's Birthday as for Independence Day!

This is the situation that has developed recently—particularly for farm families—as a result of the spread of frozen-food lockers, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It represents something of a revolution in farm poultry keeping, and also fits in well with the program of poultry disease control the Bureau of Animal Industry recommends.

It used to be that many farm families planned to have several broods of chicks coming along to supply fryers—a few hatched early for summer fryers and some late hatched chicks to keep young and tender birds coming into the fall. Even so, some of the birds lived overlong, ate extra grain, and lost tenderness before they were fried and served. And late pullets hatched with the cockerels were too late to be efficient layers.

Quick freezing has altered this situation. It is now wise and practical to order a full year's supply of baby chicks and start them early, so that the pullets will

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165 POLLED HEREFORDS

- **60 Registered Cows**
- **40 Calves at Foot**
- **35 Yearlings and Two-year-old Heifers**
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- **15 Bulls**

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October 29 . . . 12 Noon

HARRY M. HAMILTON, Jr., *Auctioneer*

Write for Catalog to
R. C. Carter, Sales Manager, P. O. Box 1735, Richmond, Virginia

develop as the profitable early season layers. All the young males can be reared and fed in one flock with minimum inconvenience and economy of labor and feed. When the flock, as a whole, is at top condition for fryers, there will be one busy day of wholesale slaughter and processing to provide as many birds as the family plans to eat through the fall and winter. Doing all the plucking and cleaning and preparing them for freezing as one big job makes for efficiency. The fryers are at top quality, and there is no waste of valuable feed in holding them longer while quality decreases.

Advantage of this form of management of the farm flock applies to pullets, too. The Bureau of Animal Industry advises farm poultrykeepers that pullets are more profitable egg producers than hens in the second year and older. A great advantage in health insurance comes from keeping the young chickens isolated from the older birds, many of which are sure to be diseased. Good management, say the poultry specialists, is to sell off all the older birds in the laying houses at least a month before time to house the pullets. Sterilize the laying houses and let them stand empty for a month before housing the chicks that have been kept on clean range and away from the old birds during the summer.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of The Carolina Farmer, published monthly at Greensboro, Nortb Carolina, for October, 1946.

State of North Carolina
County of Guilford (SS)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Nicbolson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president and manager of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and that tbe following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by tbe act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Russell G. Simmons; Editor and Manager, J. E. Nicholson; botb of Greensboro, North Carolina. Managing Editor and Business Manager, none.

2. That the owners are: The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc., 300 Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Stockholders owning one per cent or more of its stock are as follows: J. E. Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Russell G. Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Lucile Hart Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mary Jeanne Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Walter W. Turrentine, Greensboro, Nortb Carolina.

3. That tbe known bondbolders, mortgagees, and otber security bolders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockbolders and security bolders as they appear upon the books of tbe company but also, in cases where the stockbolders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom sucb trustee is acting, is given; also that tbe said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under whicb stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any otber person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. E. NICHOLSON
Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1946.

RUTH W. STARR
Notary Public
Guilford County, N. C.

My commission expires April 11, 1948.

Consider Quality When Buying Eggs

When buying eggs, consider quality, size, and shell color in relation to price, because, according to T. T. Brown, Extension Poultry specialist at State College, these will help the buyer obtain the most for his egg money.

The grade label under which eggs are sold is the consumer's guide to quality, Mr. Brown said, and it is a good practice to check on the quality by noting the "broken-out appearance" of the eggs as they are used. Grade AA and A eggs that have been kept cool from the time they were graded will have a firm white and an upstanding yolk. Grade B and C eggs have thinner, more spread-out whites and flatter yolks. These facts on buying and using eggs according to grade apply whether the eggs are large or small, and whether their shells are white or brown, the specialist said.

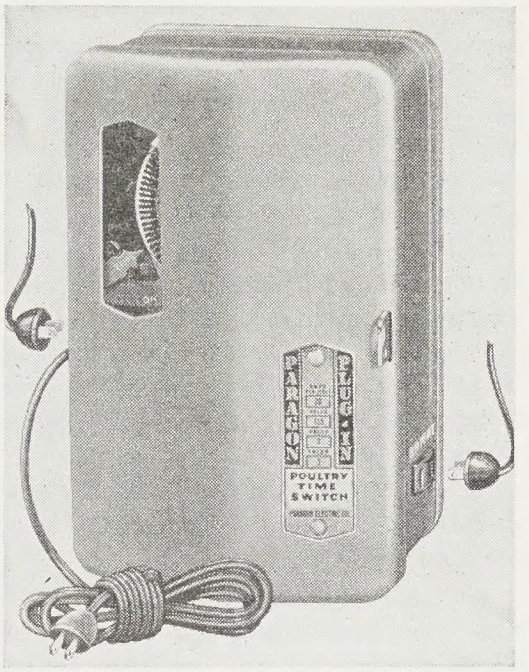
This is the season when substantial savings can be made in buying eggs noting the relative values in different sizes and grades, Mr. Brown declared. Supplies of high quality, large eggs are always short at this season, and the demand of many consumers for large eggs, coupled with the short supply, usually results in making the price high as compared with prices for smaller eggs of equal quality, he said. Meanwhile, small and medium-size eggs reach a seasonal peak in supply, as many pullets begin laying in the late summer, and consumers who choose the smaller size eggs can profit by unusually good buys when these conditions prevail, he added.

Size and shell color can not be changed by the dealer or the consumer, but quality, or characteristics of freshness, may however, change materially, Mr. Brown said.

New Plug-In Poultry House Time Control

Controlled artificial hen house lighting during the fall and winter months is the key to increased egg production. Feed consumption remains the same, and profits are greater because prices are highest during these months.

A new protable, easy-to-install poultry house time control is now available. Known as the Paragon PLUG-IN, it is designed for flocks of 50 to 400 layers,



and provides accurate automatic control of lighting during these months. A separate "dimming" circuit induces hens to roost safely before "lights out."

The "Plug-In" is simply plugged into any convenient 110 volt 60 cycle outlet. Extension cords for both bright and dim lights are plugged into receptacles provided in the case.

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COCCIDIOSIS
AND COLDS IN POULTRY

A Reliable Remedy

Economical . . . Proven in the Field

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Tobacco Barn Fire Loss Report Available

Tobacco barn fire losses amounted to approximately two million dollars last year for North Carolina flue-cured tobacco growers, says R. R. Bennett, Extension Tobacco specialist at State College.

As a result of this heavy loss to the farmers, the Extension Service made a study in an effort to learn the causes of these fires. The results of the study revealed 1,412 barns, 878,600 sticks of tobacco, and 1,412 curing units destroyed by fire in 1946.

There were about 162,300 wood-fired barns in use for the State last year, and of this number, 825 or 5.4 barns out of each 1,000 burned. Out of a total of 77,800 oil-fired barns estimated in use in the State, 534 were reported burned or 6.9 out of each 1,000.

In interpreting this information, it should be kept in mind that there were a number of different makes of oil burners that had a lower fire loss rate than wood, while there were other makes that were responsible for a very high loss among barns fired with oil.

Of the 9,100 barns in use fired by stokers, 42 burned, or about 4.5 barns per 1,000.

Further information on these losses have been prepared by Mr. Bennett and N. C. Teeter and are available to you upon request. Prepared in a detail and easily readible form, the folder shows the causes of the barn losses, makes and types of heating units used, and recommendations for reducing fire losses.

In requesting this information, write to Agricultural Editor, State College Station, Raleigh, and ask for Extension Folder Number 72, entitled "Tobacco Barn Fire Loss Summary."

Electric Fences Can Be Death Traps

An electric pasture fence can be a death trap, says W. J. Ridout, Agricultural Engineering Extension specialist at State College.

"Farmers of North Carolina have been repeatedly warned about the danger of farm assembled electric fences," he said, "and there are still many of these on farms today which may take another life unless they are removed," he added.

Two tragedies have already occurred recently in the state and this should be ample warning that such fences can be actual death traps.

An electric fence is an excellent labor and expense saving convenience on a farm, and is as safe as any other electrical appliance, provided accepted controllers are used, the specialist said. So many people fail to realize that the ground is a conductor; therefore, he strongly advises that the voltage on the fence be reduced until it is safe for both humans and animals. Reduce it to where the shock is just a sting, instead of an electrical hazard.

A healthy man, when in contact with the ground can be killed by 110 volts, he said, and even a lower voltage will kill an animal.

If you have an electric fence in operation now, that does not have a controller to cut the current down to a safe amount for both humans and animals, by all means, disconnect it. And if you plan to install an electric fence in the future, be sure to use an accepted controller with it, Mr. Ridout said.

Which Way Did You Turn

As you look back over the toils of life,
And think of the work you began,
Do you wonder now if you missed the way,
For the toiler must often scan.

You must toil through day and often at night,
As the clouds come rolling by,
For it takes stout heart to think and toil,
The problems of life to defy.

Yes, the toiler must work and often pray,
To scatter the thoughts that depress,
That makes life irksome along the way,
At last your very own troubles confess.

How near the hill of success did you go,
As you fought hard your troubles to down,
Did you ever start up then languish a time,
As the summit grew high, your thoughts drown.

Did you follow the sway of the sceptre's voice,
Did you list to life's deepening abyss,
If you did you were puzzled how to turn,
Lest your life greater struggles assess.

That's the problem of life for every soul,
To know when to keep marching on,
To grasp every thorn and to roses turn,
Thus bring the turn of the soul forlorn.

If you make the turn you conquer all,
The summit of life's hill you reach,
If the turn you pass and at last ignore,
It's your very own soul you impeach.

How oft we miss the last hill on the way,
Lies just with the traveller alone,
If we tackle each problem of life as we may,
The last hill of life has then flown.

—By Sigmond

Farmers Warned Not To Overgraze Cattle

Unless care is taken to let cattle and sheep get accustomed to the new spring forage crops, losses of these animals for bloat may become serious, according to a statement issued this week by Dr. J. E. Foster, professor of Animal Husbandry at State College.

Bloating, usually caused by hurried eating and gorging of a new kind of pasture, is due to an excessive accumulation of gases in the rumen or paunch. It results in a pronounced swelling on the left side, Dr. Foster explained, and may occur suddenly and grow continually worse until fatal. Regardless of the severity of the case, the animal should be kept under observation, he said.

"At this season of the year, and especially with the improved clover and alfalfa pastures," Dr. Foster said, "there is danger of cattle and sheep bloating until they become accustomed to the grazing." He added that some cases have already been reported which probably could have been avoided if these suggestions had been followed:

Do not turn livestock on pasture for the first time until the rain or dew has dried off. Give the animals a feed of grass hay before they are turned on pasture. Allow the stock to graze for only about thirty minutes for the first day, and increase the time by about the same amount for the next four or five days until the stock becomes accustomed to the pasture. Inspect the animals frequently for the first few days after turning on pasture.

If bloating continues in spite of above precautions, delay grazing until plants become more mature.

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SILENT FLAME CABINET HEATER

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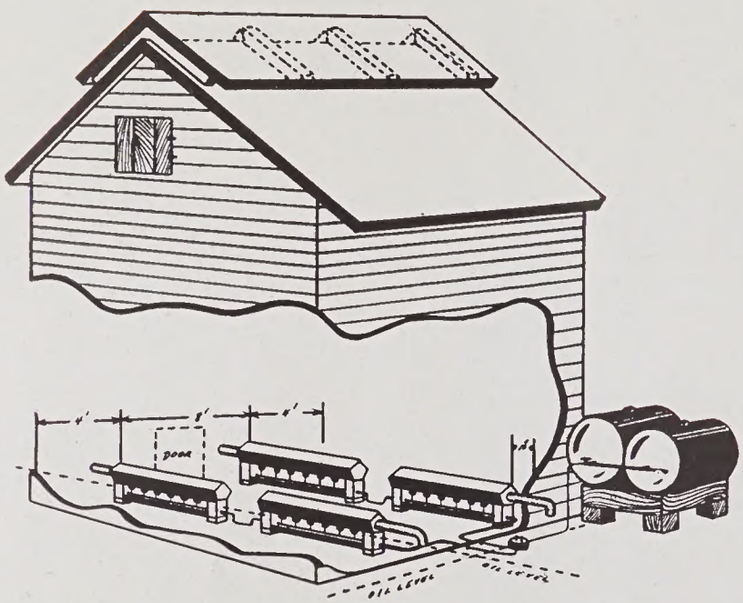
THE NEW 1948 MODEL OF

HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER

INSURES LOWER CURING COST . . . HIGHER LEAF PRICES



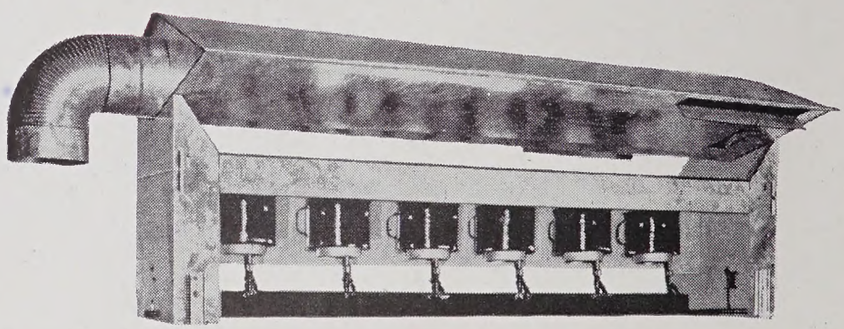
A Typical HENRY VANN Installation

Here's How
THE 1948 HENRY VANN
Insures Better Curing

1. Initial cost reasonable.
2. New revolutionary open flame curer for a perfect cure.
3. Burners by the Industry's oldest manufacturer—American Stove Co.
4. New desirable features in open flame curing—the undesirable eliminated.
5. Easy to install and operate — flame controlled outside of barn.
6. Very low oil consumption.
7. Air is pre-heated and conditioned.
8. No condensation, sweating, nor hot or cold spots in barn.
9. Tobacco will not set green above curer.
10. Eliminates stacks and flues.

Only HENRY VANN Gives You

- Staggered burners to insure positive heat distribution.
- 288,000 B.T.U.'s per hour if needed per four units—used in 16' barn.
- Leveling jack on each burner to prevent uneven flame.
- Diamond-shaped hood gives greater force to heat circulation.
- Flare resistant shield.
- Pre-heat and air-conditioning hood.
- Heavy gauge galvanized steel for long life.
- Manufactured under rigid specifications with tools and dies insuring uniformity.



SEE A HENRY VANN PRE-HEAT CURER DEMONSTRATION BEFORE BUYING

Write for the Name of Your Nearest Henry Vann Dealer

We Welcome Dealer Inquirers

Henry Vann Industries, Inc.

Manufacturers and Distributors

Box 490 - - CLINTON, N. C. - - Phone 2121